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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## A DUTY OF UNIONISM

### A WORD IN TIME

The interesting features of the "Eighth Explosion—More to Come", published in this issue, are, like the features of the whole serial of Explosions, obvious enough to require no comment. Surely no comment is needed upon a performance that tells so well how like a strange cat in a garret Mr. "A. M. Simons, Editor", must have felt at the conference that was convoked to issue the Chicago Manifesto, or that reveals the seething condition of the Movement so perfectly that the gentleman, one of the signers of the Manifesto, is so quickly constrained to stultify his own signature, take back-water, expose the "Intellectual's" incapacity to grasp the question of Unionism, and seek to straddle. On all such matters the Explosion is clear enough—indeed, a delectable "Explosion."

But apart from all that, the document furnishes an instance of a certain category of duties that a bona fide and serious economic organization will have to buckle to, before progress can be safely made. Seeing that the approach of the convention called to meet in Chicago on the 27th of next June is bringing up for consideration the thousand and one questions connected with so important a matter as the economic organization of the Working Class, the document can be turned to even better use than an "Explosion."

The following passages occur in the document:

"We believe, that its (the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance) unsavory name has been deserved and is not due to its Socialistic character, but to the personal make-up of those in control and the methods which it has pursued."

Again:

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance has never proved itself anything but a nauseous nuisance in the labor Movement. As a labor organization, it has never been in existence; as a convenient annex to De Leon's work in the Socialist Labor Party it has played a part, and by no means admirable one, in Socialist and trade union discussion."

Here are two bunches of nothing but conclusions. Whether they are scanned from above down, or from below up, or are held diagonally under the light, or the whole document is held up to the light—whichever way the document is handled, not a semblance, or vestige will be found of an allegation of fact upon which the conclusions are supposedly based. There is not an allegation of fact for the conclusion that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance has "an unsavory name", least of all are some of the persons mentioned to whom the name is "unsavory"; not an allegation of fact appears upon which to draw the conclusion that the "methods" pursued by the alliance were improper; vainly does one look for the remotest allegation of fact that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance "has never been in existence" as an economic organization; look as one may, he will fail to detect the least allegation of fact for the alliterative conclusion that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was never anything but a "nauseous nuisance", or for the opinion that its part in the Socialist or trade union discussion was "by no means admirable", and least of all are the names of those mentioned upon whom the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is claimed to have left this nauseating and disagree-

**CHICAGO, TAKE NOTICE.**  
OWING TO THE DECISION OF THE ELECTION BOARD OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET WILL NOT APPEAR UPON THE OFFICIAL BALLOT. THEREFORE, THOSE WHO DESIRE TO VOTE THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET AT THE COMING ELECTION, MUST WRITE THE NAME SOCIALIST LABOR ON THE BALLOT.

CHICAGO S. L. P. TICKET.  
For Mayor, A. LINGENFELTER.  
For City Treasurer, J. FIELDER.  
For City Clerk, A. VASCANELLOS.  
For City Attorney, J. W. KOCH.

was arrested and fined in connection with this work. His release was secured.

At a meeting of the deposed executive committee, held on Wednesday, March 22, through the objections of the S. T. and L. A. men, a motion to call on Belmont and ask him to take the strikers back, was voted down. On this same day, the 16th Assembly District, Socialist Labor Party of New York City, voted \$10 to the strikers. Several members subscribed \$3 additional. Resolutions favoring the strikers were also adopted.

On Thursday, March 23, the United Railroad Workers held a meeting at Marion Hall, and adopted plans to secure financial aid. Committees were elected with this end in view. At this meeting, the changed attitude of the press in denouncing the accidents on the road and demanding that the men be taken back was pointed out. The men were warned that this was simply an attempt to extort hush money.

On this same day, the committee appointed by the Central Fakirated Union, had a conference with Belmont in the Astor House.

The members of the committee were Herman Robinson, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor; James P. Archibald, of the Brotherhood of Painters; James Daly, of the Dock Builders' Union; Morris Brown, of the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 144, and A. J. Boulton, of the Stereotypers' Union.

The committee stated "that the strike was a mistake," and said that the rank and file of the strikers "acknowledged that they were misled and were repentant." It was argued by the committee that "the company, having broken

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## RAILROAD WORKERS OF GREATER NEW YORK

Like a shock that thrills and that awakens have come the revelations connected with the strike of the subway and "L" road lines, commonly known as the Interborough strike. A more complete exposure of the intimate connection existing between Labor Fakir and Capitalist and of the foredoomed-to-failure character of the kind of organization the railroad men of this vast city have hitherto been cursed with, has never been had before.

Behold the spectacle, ye railroad workers of Greater New York! Let that lesson sink deep into your minds! Let it be one that is never to be forgotten!

This, in brief, is the situation: The men, organized in the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, comprising all employees except the motormen, and in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which latter body embraced the former engine drivers and tenders, who, because of the change from steam to electric power, had "come down" from the exalted position of engineers to that of just motormen, had an agreement with the Interborough Company. That agreement the company had all along violated, most likely with a view to bring on a strike and get rid of organization altogether with its attendant feature of keeping so many Labor Fakirs in its pay. Negotiations were opened to make the company live up to the agreement and these negotiations were dragged out for months, giving the company ample time to prepare good and well for the strike that was to come—some time in the distant future. That the company did prepare and was ready for all emergencies was shown when, finally, the strike did come. Carload and boatloads of strike breakers were at once started from all over the country, dumped into this city and put to work on the roads. Confusion and accidents resulted, but that did not bother the company. It is true that, by failing to run its trains in keeping with the stipulations of its charter, that charter had become forfeit, but feeling safely entrenched behind the political power which the working class hand over to them, regularly, at every election, the capitalists did not feel uneasy on that score. It is also true that the public were not only much inconvenienced by the company's failure to run its trains regularly and safely, but were in addition jolted, maimed and killed in numerous collisions—but the public is at best a many-headed sort of thing, having conflicting interests and no end of patience. And, moreover, in so far as that public is composed of workingmen—and they are the bulk of it—you will always have its sympathy, but it is without influence and has no say; and in so far as that public is composed of capitalists it can either escape such inconvenience and danger or is willing to endure much when it is an

**INTERBOROUGH STRIKE**  
Still Prosecuted With Vigor—Address Issued to Trolleyman.

Since the last issue of the Weekly People, the Interborough strikers have been busy prosecuting their strike. The new Executive Committee of the strikers elected by the United Railroad Workers, S. T. & L. A., met Tuesday, March 21, and organized with the following officers: S. J. French, chairman; E. J. Rozelle, financial secretary; W. E. Patrick, treasurer; J. J. Leahy, recording secretary.

This new executive committee immediately took steps to circulate 500,000 "warnings" to the public, denying that the strike was ended, notifying the public of the danger of riding on the cars, and demanding the revocation of the company's charter. One of the strikers

## GRAND JUNCTION

### IN HOT CAMPAIGN—COMPLETE TICKET FOR SPRING ELECTION

#### Hutchinson for Mayor—Capitalists Never Vote for the Socialist Labor Party—Why Workingmen Should—Bohn's Good Meetings.

Grand Junction, Colo., March 22.—The spring campaign for the Grand Junction city election is almost over. April 4th is election day. On that day the voters of Grand Junction will once more ride to the ballot box and vote for what they think they want and after it is all over the majority will kick when they get what they have voted for, i. e., capitalist corruption and exploitation.

The Socialist Labor Party has had a ticket in the field every time there has been an election on, since we organized our Section in June 1880. This spring is no exception to the rule. We are again in the field, with the following city ticket, for the election that is now at hand:

For Mayor, S. B. Hutchinson.  
For Clerk Miss May T. Sanders.  
For Treasurer, Dr. N. I. Johnson.  
For Street Supervisor, M. H. Jones.  
For Police Magistrate, T. C. Lindhard.  
For City Marshal, T. J. Wampler.  
For Aldermen—First ward, R. H. Skeggs and J. N. Billings; second ward, W. H. Burkhardt and J. C. Kucera; third ward, J. A. Cannell; fourth ward, Ed. Coulson and Alfred Eggers.

During the past six years, when there was an election on, the S. L. P. of Grand

Junction published one or more numbers of our local Socialist Labor Party paper "The Revolutionist". In this way we would make clear the fact that it would not pay the capitalists to vote the S. L. P. ticket, as the Socialist Labor Party stands for working class and not for capitalist class economics. The capitalists have taken the advice to a man, as up to this time we have not heard of a single person voting the Socialist Labor Party ticket with a view of promoting the best interests of the capitalist class.

We have also tried to make it clear to the working class voters that the only way they could vote for and in the interest of their class was by writing Socialist Labor at the top of their ballot and vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket straight. But, strange as it may seem, the working class of Colorado had rather vote to help the capitalist class than to vote to help themselves—the working class. And after they have permitted themselves to be used as tools in the interests of the capitalists, they always kick because they get what they voted for, i. e., the use of the political power in the interest of the capitalist class.

This spring in Grand Junction the Elks captured both the Republican and Democratic parties and nominated their men on both tickets. It will make no difference to them which one of the old parties lose: the Elks are sure to win. The Elks of Grand Junction know what they want and how to get it. If the working class of Grand Junction and the country at large would follow the example set by the Elks they would unite with the party of their class, the Socialist Labor Party, and just wipe up the

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## EIGHTH EXPLOSION

### MORE TO COME

(This time from A. M. Simons, Editor, in March issue of International Socialist Review.)

In the very excellent survey of French Socialist unity by Comrade La Monte which appears elsewhere in this issue, there is one sentiment expressed with which we wish most emphatically to disagree. This is the proposal for unity with the Socialist Labor Party, based on the supposed identity of the proposed industrial organization, the manifesto of which appeared last month, and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. We have no desire to enter into a detailed discussion of the demerits of the latter organization. We believe, however, that its unsavory name has been deserved and is not due to its Socialistic character, but to the personal make-up of those in control and the methods which it has pursued. Nothing would more thoroughly damn the work of the conference which meets in Chicago next June than the prevalence of the idea that it was an attempt to revive the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. That conference is not called for the purpose of inviting labor men, either in or outside of existing unions, to unite with some already existing organization. It is for the purpose of founding a new industrial organization. Those who have issued the call will be nothing more or less than members of the conference once it has been called to order. The conference is not for the purpose of uniting the American Labor Union to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and then asking the rest of the trade union world to accept the domination of those now in control of these organizations. If this were the purpose there would be no need of such a conference. The American Labor Union has certainly played a valuable part in the trade union movement, but it was because it was felt that it was inadequate for the work before it that the conference was proposed. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance has never proved itself anything but a nauseous nuisance in the labor movement. As a labor organization, it has never had any existence; as a convenient annex to De Leon's work in the Socialist Labor Party it has played a part, and a by no means admirable one, in Socialist and trade union discussion. Nothing shows the correctness of our position on this point more fully than the eagerness with which every enemy of the proposed industrial organization has circulated the statement, as evolved by the capitalist press, that the object of the Chicago conference was to organize a Socialist trade union to fight the existing unions, and that it was to be simply another Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

## DOOM OF RETAILER

### Manufacturers Crushing Middle Men by Running Their Own Retail Stores.

One of the methods by which the manufacturer is making his power felt upon the finished products market is by the direct ownership and operation of retail establishments. As a method of distribution this innovation is as little subversive of the usual equilibrium of trade as any irregular method. Each establishment takes its place simply as one among other competitors. The firm controlling the largest number of retail agencies in this country is probably the Singer Company, which has eight hundred stores in the United States, besides many in other parts of the world. Automobiles, safes, phonographs and typewriters are sold in part by this system.

The case presented by the sale of carriages, wagons, plows and agricultural implements, generally is very similar to the above. Here an added motive for the direct control of retail agencies lies in the economy of shipment by car lots. An agency, because it pushes the make for which it was established and carries a full line of the goods, is able to take a larger proportion of its supplies from the factory in car lots than the average independent dealer. If, therefore, the goods to be distributed are very bulky, so that the question of car lots is important, the establishment of a few agencies in the chief markets may be profitable, because they will be able, through their own sales, to take goods in car lots, and they will also serve as transfer houses in distributing supplies to smaller markets.

If numerous agencies are desired, to penetrate and hold a field, the expense may be lessened by selling the goods of other makers on commission. If the establishing concern makes plows, its agencies can add on and sell goods germane to a plow agency, such as reapers, wagons and carriages. By selling on commission car lots of assorted goods can be frequently sent out, keeping the stock fresh without overloading the agencies.

The direct retailing of shoes presents an entirely different case from that of agricultural implements. The general buying public has recently become familiar with retail establishments, owned by manufacturers, and which are stores in the usual meaning of the term. They are not as yet very numerous, and their establishment is not stimulated by any of the advantages which we have just considered. They are not practicable, except for goods which can be successfully sold by themselves in specialty stores (that is, they are impossible for articles like sugar or saws), and in this fact of depending upon specialty sale they meet their strongest check for the prevailing tendency which has originated among retailers, is integrating in its nature and is expressed in the department store.

Furthermore, a system of retail stores operated by a manufacturer cuts him off from distribution through independent dealers, for the dealer will not buy of his rival in trade. There are arguments, however, which have apparently been convincing to many manufacturers. A chain of stores absorbing the output of a factory, affords an independent outlet entirely free from the control of jobber or retail dealer. The maker also, by coming into direct contact with the customer through his agencies, has the benefit of the direct criticism of the user. He can from week to week follow the changes in demand as they effect styles. He can to some degree avoid the intensity of rush seasons and the idleness of dull ones in his factory by supplying his stores evenly throughout the season.

The dominant argument in most cases is, however, undoubtedly the fact that it is only through the ownership of retail stores that the full profit of an extensive advertising campaign can be realized by the manufacturer. By means of retail stores he takes all of the highest retail price which the force of his advertising will induce the customer to pay. The stores themselves also are an advertisement.

The independent dealer always wants his own name over the door. The manufacturer's store exerts its entire force as an harmonious element in the general scheme of publicity which is being followed. This principle which makes the store one means of realizing the profit out of the modern gigantic campaigns of advertising, helps to account for the shoe stores of Douglas and Means, the forty-five of Bliss & Co. and the twelve Crawford shoe-stores. It applies to the Knox hat stores. Together with the desire to trench a monopoly, it explains the policy of the American Tobacco Company in effecting distribution through the United Cigar Stores Company and other firms.

It is worthy of notice that there is a tendency at work which in the near future may lead to an increase in the number of stores owned by manufacturers or combinations of them. This is connected with the growth of advertising. When a few manufacturers only are conducting strong advertising campaigns, they are conspicuous because they are the exception. When a large number of competitors besiege the public the conspicuousness of any one is lessened by the eagerness of all. We have, in this country, in a generation been introduced into an age of advertising. The very great advertisers are yet conspicuous because they are not numerous. But when the time comes, as it appears to be coming rapidly, that the multitude of great advertisers in any single line is so large that the average consumer is bewildered, then the retailer may again perform the service he once performed; he will choose for the customer and the customer will follow his advice. Under such circumstances, unless monopoly or some other combination of factors intervenes, the manufacturer will feel a strong motive to directly control retail establishments, and so get a step closer to the consuming public than advertising will bring him, and, if possible, distance his rivals.—Edward D. Jones, in Annals of American Adm.



# ARBITRATION

Arbitration is hailed as a solution of the conflict between capital and labor. It is vociferously lauded as a means by which the differences between employer and employee may be mutually adjusted. Despite these facts, employers' associations and trades unions, that proclaim their belief in arbitration, are now at loggerheads, bitterly fighting for or against the idea in some form or other, as in the case of the New York Building Trades Employers Association and the Building Trades unions. And though Arbitration is extensively practised, strikes increase in number, even in industries and enterprises controlled by its most pretentious exponents and advocates, as in the clothing industry, presided over by Marcus A. Marks, and the Interborough transportation system, of which Mr. August Belmont, the president of the National Civic Federation, is the head. This paradoxical condition is not without a cause, as a little review of arbitration will reveal.

Modern arbitration consists of the attempted settlement of industrial disputes by a board composed of an equal number of representatives of the employer and employee. It figures as the main part of the trade agreement, that is, the agreement establishing the rates of wages, hours of labor, amount of output, etc., entered into between labor unions and employers' associations. In case of disagreement this board selects a third party, who acts as referee, and whose decisions are final and binding. Formerly many of the States provided for the appointment of boards of arbitration. These boards acquired a reputation among employers for partiality which destroyed their usefulness so that to-day arbitration is entered into between employer and employee through their respective organizations, and without State intervention, except in a few States, like Massachusetts. In this form arbitration is promoted by various associations organized for the purpose, the most prominent of which is the National Civic Federation.

Arbitration in its present form cannot by any stretch of the imagination be said to have been a success for the working class. The victories won by means of arbitration have all gone to the employer. This fact is being gradually perceived by the employees. So much so that even such staunch upholders of arbitration in the past as the lithographers have begun to expose its deceptions, and object to it. The "L" and Subway employees gave the persistent violation of the arbitration agreement of September, 1904, as the reason for their unanimous tie-up of those roads on March 7, 1905. George J. Bohnen, a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in a debate in the New York Real Estate Record and Guide, during December, 1904, criticizing arbitration as practiced in the New York Building Trades, says: "It was entirely a one-sided affair forced on the unions after they had been weakened by a prolonged strike." He also says: "Arbitration, from the employers' standpoint, is a game of heads I win and tails you lose." Arbitration is, in truth, only acceptable

to the employer because it redounds to his benefit. In this lies the secret of his strenuous demands for its adoption by his employees, and their increasing opposition to it.

Arbitration is of benefit to the employer in many ways: first, its awards enable him to pay lower wages; second, it compels employees to submit to violations of the trade agreement; third, it ends strikes in a manner favorable to the employer; fourth, it enables him to perpetuate the system by which he lives. The first point is illustrated in the arbitration on the question of increased wages and minimum output, for local German newspaper compositors, raised in the dispute between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union in February, 1903. The minimum was 16,250 ems of bourgeois a day at \$4.50; \$4.80 was demanded, the minimum to remain the same. The arbitration board, with Bishop Potter as referee, granted the increase of thirty cents a day demanded, but raised the minimum output to 27,750 ems, or its equivalent in bold-faced type. In other words, the output was raised forty per cent. and wages only seven per cent. Or, to put it another way still, the pay per thousand ems was reduced from twenty-seven cents to twenty-one cents. This was hailed as a victory for arbitration! No doubt it was a victory, but it was won by the employer.

The second point is well illustrated in facts cited by George Bohnen, in the debate already referred to.

Bohnen cites the case of the difficulties over the Van Norden Trust Company building, at Fifth avenue and Sixtieth street. Section fifteen of the agreement reads: "The members of this association agree to employ members of the trades union only, directly or indirectly, when parties to this agreement." The phrase means that only union men who are parties to the agreement in question are to be employed. The dispute in question was precipitated by the Remington Construction Company, which sublet certain carpenter work on the Van Norden building to the George C. Flint Company. This latter concern was a party to the agreement and thus obliged to hire only union men who were also parties to it. The Flint company, however, as soon as it obtained the contract, discharged about sixty-five union men, and sublet certain "trim" which these men would ordinarily have done to a Pawtucket concern. The carpenters alleged that this was a violation of the agreement to "employ members of the trades union only, directly or indirectly, when parties to this agreement"—this being an instance of indirect employment. The point was not that the Pawtucket workmen were non-union men; but that they were not "union men parties to the agreement."

A complaint was made to the arbitration board. Bohnen says, that the point was constantly evaded. The employers flagrantly violated one of the most important clauses in the agreement and then refused even to discuss the matter. Meanwhile, the Flint company busied itself putting in, not non-union trim, but "non-union-party-to-the-agreement."

ment trim," rushing matters evidently in the hope of getting it all in before the disputed point could be decided. In order to forestall this, says Bohnen, the unions were forced to strike. The point in dispute had not been decided to the day of Bohnen's writing. The grievance is said to be a common one, many firms repeatedly sub-letting work to out-of-town firms, while at the same time requiring submission on the part of their employees "pending arbitration."

The third point is illustrated in the history of the lithographic artists' strike in 1896. The employers, through the intervention of the printers, agreed to arbitrate the demands for the abolition of piece work, the restriction of apprentices, time and a half for overtime, a minimum wage scale of \$18 a week, and a forty-four-hour work week. The artists returned to work pending the settlement. The settlement came—to them. Bishop Potter decided in favor of the artists on every demand, except the one for the forty-four-hour week. Did the litho employers live up to these awards? No. By systematic manipulation of positions, blacklisting and intimidation, the artists were compelled to give up their organization. During the negotiations to avert the general litho strike of March, 1904 (which was waged against a trade agreement making arbitration compulsory for a year, instead of applicable to each dispute as it arose, as the unions desired), Edward Stoddard, President of the Poster Artists' Association, reminded O. D. Gray, one of the executive members of the Litho Employers' Association, of these facts. Gray's reply was: "Well, the artists weren't strong enough to enforce the arbitration awards." Yet the honorable Mr. Gray then urged and now urges arbitration as an equitable method of adjusting the differences arising between employer and employee. Who is he trying to bamboozle?

Another case substantiating the third point is the settlement of the San Francisco iron workers strike for a nine-hour day in 1902. The National Civic Federation arbitrated this strike, by ordering the men back to work with scabs pending settlement. "The settlement of the Iron Trades strike—this latest 'glorious victory'—is the greatest crime of the century," says the San Francisco labor organ, "Organized Labor," in a discussion of the disastrous results of this arbitration. In 1902, the Boston teamsters also returned to work "pending arbitration" by the National Civic Federation. The places of many of them had been filled with scabs. The result was an increase of toil for strikers who went back. This, too, was another "glorious victory."

But the greatest "victory" of all, illustrating the fourth and last point, was the anthracite coal strike arbitration, brought about by President Roosevelt, with the kind assistance of John Mitchell. Guy Warfield, in an article in the "World's Work" for March, 1904, entitled "What Has Followed the Coal Strike," cites innumerable facts proving that the only persons benefited by the arbitration resulting from the great anthracite coal strike were the operators. Under the practical interpretation of its

awards the operators were enabled to increase the cost of coal \$75,000,000. "By means of the conciliation board," to quote an editorial in The People, summarizing Warfield's facts, "they are enabled to force the miners to aggression and provoke cases, the long-winded and final settlement of which redounds to their benefit. Under the decisions of the conciliation board, non-unionism is established. Under its rulings 500 union men out of a total of 3,000 have been refused re-employment in District No. 7 alone. Further, the right of discharge without consulting the union is maintained by the board. This permits of wholesale blacklisting. Finally, the board's methods enable old evils, such as dockage, to persist. All of which adds to the \$75,000,000, already recorded, still greater profits.

"Under the decision of the coal strike arbitration commission, the miners were awarded an increase of ten per cent., but this increase is offset in various direct and indirect ways. First, the companies increased the cost of rent and coal sold to employees. Secondly, they established a system by which the non-unionists were permitted to monopolize the mine cars to the detriment of the unionists. Thirdly, the system of excessive dockage cuts down the day's pay all the way from two to ten per cent. Fourthly, the increased price of commodities bought at the stores rose out of proportion to the increase in wages; so that, finally, the increase of ten per cent. was actually a decrease.

"The coal strike arbitration commission also awarded the nine-hour day. The result, in the language of Warfield, is that the miners find it longer than ten, so intensified has it become. Every privilege which made the ten-hour day tolerable has been abolished. Less than an hour's work overtime is not paid for, so that employees who are forced to work almost an entire hour beyond the nine-hour day have no basis for a valid claim! The nine-hour day is a huge and damnable farce. Just as the wage increase is really a wage decrease, so is the decreased work day really an increased one. Add to all of the foregoing the fact that the anthracite coal strike cost the miners, according to Warfield, \$25,000,000 in lost wages, and it becomes shockingly clear that the anthracite arbitration is one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated on the working class."

The present demoralized condition of the anthracite miners—a condition in which imposition is practiced without restraint and the miners are leaving the United Mine Workers' Union by the thousands—shows conclusively the fraudulent and pro-capitalist character of arbitration. Were arbitration the "glorious victory" for them that it was heralded to be—were arbitration not of benefit to the operators only—they would flock to the union and support it with all the heroism and sacrifice that made them famous in the great strike of 1902.

The above instances will suffice to show that arbitration is a four-fold benefit to the employers only. They will help to explain why the employers fight for it, while the employees fight against it. Arbitration is bound to operate against

the employees at all times. This is due to the fact that it is founded on a wrong principle, and takes no account of the dependence of the employee. Arbitration fails because it is based on the principle of mutual interests between employer and employee. Nothing is further from the truth. The interests of employer and employee are antagonistic. The capitalists' interests demand low wages and long hours, or what is equivalent to them, increased output and intensified toil. The laborers, on the other hand, want high wages and low hours, as shown by the strikes for increased wages, shorter work day, and against the premium, piece work, and other systems of speeding up labor. Arbitration fails because it implies that employer and employee, having mutual interests, are also equal. Again, nothing is further from the truth. The employer owns and controls the tools which the employee must use in order to live. He is also the controlling factor in the State. The police, militia, judiciary, the legislative and executive branches of government, all work in his favor. In addition, he has well-organized associations that promote his interests. The employee, on the other hand, does not own or control capital. He is not a factor in the State, except as a voter, a function he always exercises by voting for the parties of his employers. The police arrests his pickets, the militia bayonets his sympathizers, the court enjoins his strikes and mulcts his treasury the legislators pass laws that are either declared unconstitutional or become dead letters, while the executive stands ready to mislead and dupe him, as Roosevelt did the miners. The employee has only his labor power and his trade union to oppose against all this. Where is the equality which arbitration implies, in these facts?

Arbitration being based on a wrong principle, and taking no account of the dependence of the employee, is bound to fail as a solution of the labor problem. The labor problem can only be solved by recognizing that the interests of employer and employee are antagonistic; and by organizing the working class along lines in the interests of the employee. These lines proclaim "that" to quote "The People" editorial already referred to once more, "with the economic and political powers in the control of the capitalist class, the awards of arbitration are impossible of impartial interpretation and enforcement. Without backing, either in the shop or from governmental authority, it is impossible for the working class to secure that to which it is entitled according to the awards of arbitration." It follows that the prime essential, then, is for the working-class to secure control of the economic and political power, by means of combined union and political action on class-conscious lines, as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party. With such control of economic and political power, it will be possible for the working class to not only enforce the awards of arbitration, but, what is more,—since it would do away with arbitration itself—abolish the system of capitalism and emancipate the working class by establishing Socialism."

# PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working-Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of lawless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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The policy of "divide et impera" ever "Jew question" in Russia lies in the de was the policy of despots and thus the livery of Russia from absolutism. only possible solution of the particular

## The Economic and Legal Position of the Jews in Russia

(According to a confidential report of the Governor of Wilna.)

(Translated from "Die Neue Zeit" for the People by Gotthold Ollendorff.)

(Concluded from last week.)

The report only contains statistics regarding the district of Wilna, in fact, mainly only regarding the city of Wilna. But Wilna is one of the most important Jewish centres and therefore other cities within the prescribed district may be judged by it. An exception to this are such factory towns as Lodz, Byelostok and others. As a rule, in the prescribed district, trade and factory industry are in a state of stagnation, in consequence of a ruthless competition, want of capital, the extreme cheapness of labor-power, and also on account of the prohibition to domicile outside of the towns and to hold in lease real estate.

According to the census of 1897, the number of Jews in European Russia amounts to 5,082,343 or about 4 per cent. of the entire population of European Russia, or 10 to 14 per cent. of that of the prescribed district. There were 500,990 artisans, consisting of 259,400 masters, 140,500 helpers and 101,000 apprentices; of 97,933 unskilled Jewish wage-workers 12,100 were agricultural laborers. In 14 districts (Poland and the district of Cherson excepted) there were about 34,000 factory-workers. Of 31,000 persons whose sex and age were stated, 20,967 (20,081 males and 6,386 females) were adults and 5248 minors. In the government district of Grodno there are

about 10,000; in Minsk, 4,400; in Wolhynien, 4,000; in the city of Wilna, according to the report, about 9000 Jewish factory-workers. The total number of factories in these 14 districts amounts to 7,750; amongst them 2,933, that is 38 per cent., are in Jewish hands. In general, the Jewish factories are smaller than the non-Jewish ones, the former employing on the average 22 hands with a yearly business of 31,000 roubles as against the latter employing 36 workers with a yearly business of 65,000 roubles.

The Jews, according to the report, represent about 13 per cent. of the total population of the district of Wilna, about 30 per cent. of the Jewish population of this district live in towns. Of the ten banks of the city of Wilna, 9 are owned by Jews, besides two money-exchange offices. The average capital of the Jewish banks is 50,000 roubles; the profit 8 to 10 per cent., as all safe notes are discounted by these banks. In 1901, there were 1,540 factories, with an average production of 9,515 roubles; of these, at the most 1,232 were owned by Jews. Of larger factories, there were 159, the productions of which ranged from 400,000 to 3 million roubles. Besides, there is the lumber trade, but which is now falling off on account of the decrease of the wooded area. Of wealthy Jewish lumber merchants with a capital of from 100 to 200,000 roubles there are no more than two-tenths per cent. in the whole district. Then there are all kinds of contractors, representing the so-called free callings. In regard to the latter, it is characteristic, that the safer, the more

profitable a profession is, the lower is the percentage of Jews, and vice versa. District of Wilna Total Num. Jews Army physicians ..... 53 — Civil physicians ..... 30 9 Practising physicians ..... 140 61 Prescription drug stores ..... 67 10 Drug stores ..... 73 68 Attorneys-at-law ..... 24 2 Asst. attorneys-at-law ..... 21 8 Private attorneys-at-law ..... 97 57 Dental surgeons ..... 8 7 Dentists ..... 60 54 Midwives ..... 52 27 Insurance agents ..... 45 17

Of Jews financially well situated there are in Wilna 2,887, who constitute, with families 14,500 or 7 per cent. of the entire Jewish population; of small store keepers owning from 100 to 1,000 roubles, the city contains about 6000. The whole district comprises 12,246 masters and 16,899 helpers, laborers and apprentices making a total of 31,145 (The total apparently is erroneous, G. O.) or 2 per cent. of the total population of the district. In the city of Wilna itself, the number of artisans amounts to 8,181. Thus, if one takes for granted that there are about 10,000 artisans and laborers in the city of Wilna and that each family consists of three persons, it develops that three-eighths of the entire population, or if each family consists of five persons, that five-eighths of the entire population of Wilna, lives by physical work.

The wages of a laborer or artisan are pitifully small. The better paid workmen, like compositors, earn between 240

and 720 roubles annually, machinists, from 280 to 600, engravers from 380 to 750, molders 385 and other skilled artisans from 170 to 570 roubles a year.

An ordinary male factory worker earns yearly from 60 to 300 roubles, while the weekly wages of a female worker gravitate between 75 kopeks and one and one-half roubles. The monthly wages of a day-laborer do not reach above 15 roubles. Naturally it is impossible to make any savings from such miserable wages. The most insignificant change—old age, sickness, corporeal injury, loss of work—puts the entire family into a desperate position, almost into beggary and surely into want of food. The official census-agents of 1897, in the habit from childhood on to regard as an exploiter every Jew, were surprised, when they saw with their own eyes, how the majority of the Jews live: fearful overcrowding in the habitations, misery, a multitude of beggars, of people without any calling whatsoever.

In one room often ten persons live, but seldom less than six to eight; a whole family has only one bed, where naturally only a part of it can sleep, while the rest reposes on the floor. A family of four to five persons often for days lives on 4 kopeks of bread and a herring. Everybody walks barefoot and in rags. The children are thin, pale, impregnated with the seeds of consumption and physical decline. And of such unfortunates there are in Wilna about 20,000, that is, a quarter of the total Jewish population.

This abnormal economic and legal po-







Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	27,157
In 1896.....	36,554
In 1900.....	34,192
In 1904.....	34,172

Those who give up essential liberty, to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety.  
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

## ROCKEFELLER'S SPURNED GIFT.

There is a saying to the effect that such is the inherent impotence of Evil and the inherent strength of Good, that, despite itself, Evil will breed Good. The social system of Capitalism inverts the rule. Such is the inherent viciousness of capitalist society, that whatever noble promptings spring from its bosom can have for the sole effect the promotion of redoubled baseness. Of this fact, the action of the American Board of Foreign Missions in spurning Mr. Rockefeller's offer of \$100,000 furnishes a notable illustration.

The offer was spurned upon the ground that the methods of the company with which Mr. Rockefeller's name is identified are "morally iniquitous and socially destructive." There can be no doubt that the facts from which the American Board of Foreign Missions proceeded and the conclusion at which they arrived are correct. Moreover, the thing being possible, the Board's action may be considered the result of an honest and noble impulse. But what will be its effect?

The old maxim ever holds true: "Expressio unius, exclusio alterius"—the singling out of one thing, excludes all others. Rockefeller has been singled out, that excludes all the other Rockefellers. The condemnation of him has the inevitable effect of working as an approval of all the excluded Rockefellers. His gifts are branded as tainted, thereby the tainted gifts of all other Rockefellers stand praised as pure. Every thinking man knows that there is no difference in kind, even if there be in degree between Rockefeller, Carnegie, Gould—in short, any and all other millionaire capitalists. The last annual report of the United States Steel Company showed that the millions of preferred dividends could be paid only by drastic wage reductions; the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with their figures on the becomat of killed and maimed railroad workers cast a pretty clear light upon the sources of the affluence of the Gould and other railroad philanthropists. From all sides the victims throng to the bar and condemn the capitalist system as "morally iniquitous and socially destructive." The capitalist class is a cross between the highway robber and the sneak-thief. It cannot be defined as a highway robber only, because it lacks the highway robber's bravery; it cannot be defined as a sneak-thief only, because of the stupendous magnitude of its plunder and of the human blood that marks its tracks. It is a cross of both. How, then, comes Rockefeller to be singled out? Simply because of the accidental circumstance that recently Lawson focused the light of exposure upon a group of financiers of whom that gentleman is the central figure. The special circumstance that a wealthy man, who was himself duped by superior sharks, became irate enough to give away the game, and found a paper ready to speculate upon his sensational revelations—to that circumstance is due the intimate knowledge of Mr. Rockefeller's methods. But the vocal Lawsons are rare occurrences, notwithstanding there are scores of silent Lawsons for every single capitalist, especially the benevolent capitalists, in the land. Infinitely more eloquent than Lawson are the facts that meet the eye on every side—the morally iniquitous and socially destructive methods of capitalism.

The noble impulse that guided the Board of Foreign Missions will, accordingly, work mischief instead of good. The tainted gifts of the not-named Rockefellers will be received with all the greaterunction—they are now constructively deodorized—they will continue to pollute the minds of the people under the constructive benediction of the very Board that anathematized their kin, the Rockefeller gift.

The combinations of capital are, to paraphrase the poet, busy winding the wool in the warp of economic fate. This applies especially to the latest combiner: that of the textile machinery makers.

## ANOTHER LIE COLLAPSES.

The collapse of the jerry houses on the East Side is a colossal spectacle of the hollowness of a Lie. At least as colossal a spectacle of the Lie's hollowness is now presented by the collapse of the Democratic and Republican press's claims regarding the strike against the Interborough Company.

Two days after the strike was started these papers announced that it was ended. From that time on all of them, their caricature of the Social Democratic "New Yorker Volkszeitung" included, had headlines and articles announcing the return of the men to work and everything beginning to move smoothly. It was a lie. It was as hollow a lie as that of the jerry houses set up by another set of capitalists. These houses collapsed and the lie exposed itself. Likewise with the lie regarding the strike.

From the camp of the Democratic and Republican press articles now begin to crop up telling that "The public is disgusted at the failure to improve the service on the Subway and 'L' roads," that "the transportation facilities are still wretched on EVERY LINE UP AND DOWN MANHATTAN CONTROLLED BY THE INTERBOROUGH," and these articles begin to hint what the strikers have asserted and the Daily People proclaimed since the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance took hold and the men bounced their Peppers—that the Company's charter is forfeit!

This talk of a forfeit charter, indulged in by capitalist papers, is, of course, only a bid to the Company for hush-money. Everybody understands that. But over and above the wink for hush-money, now rises the truth with regard to the strike. The "public," that patient brute, can not for ever be hoodwinked. It knows how the trains are run; the injured members of that "public" know where their bumps lie, and how their broken limbs ache. It's knowledge forced the truth out of the lying mouth of the capitalist press—and kerslap, down came the Lie, self-exposed.

Not all the falling bricks and the heap of ruins of the collapsed lie implied in the jerry houses of the East Side present a spectacle comparable with that of the crumbling fragments of the lie that the capitalist press uttered in chorus when it declared the strike on the Interborough ended.

## MRS. ROCKWELL HEADED OFF.

Among the bereaved workmen's families in Brockton is the family that David Rockwell, one of the victims of the recent shoe-factory explosion in that city, left behind.

Rockwell's widow, distracted in her desolation that is aggravated by the thought of her orphan children, seeks to fasten the blame upon the Company. She tells how her husband long protested against the use of the boiler that exploded and massacred him along with several scores of his fellow wage slaves; she tells how he informed the Inspectors a month before that he considered the boiler unsafe, also how he informed the Superintendent, but that they did not agree with him although the boiler was obviously a menace to life; she tells how he was compelled for a living to risk his life near that boiler and how he perished. This is Mrs. Rockwell's story. It is confirmed by other facts that are turning up to light. Of course, Mrs. Rockwell's charge is just. The Company is guilty. But Mrs. Rockwell's claim is headed off.

In the case of Buey's Administratrix vs. Chess & Wymond Company, recently decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals, it appeared that the plaintiff's intestate, who was employed by the defendant company, told the foreman that his machine was out of level, and heeded new appliances; that he made the repairs the night before the accident, and that when he went to oil the machine he took the precaution to keep the belt from running over on another pulley, so that it would not be started. The court held that the evidence showed that the intestate was conscious of the danger that he was in, and that this being true, his death was the proximate result of his own negligence. The court held in this case that it is the duty of an employer to furnish an employee with reasonably safe machinery for his work, not that such machinery may not be dangerous in its use even when it is properly used, but that it must be in reasonably fit condition for the use in which it is employed and must be kept in reasonable repair, and that the employee is not bound to increase the hazard of his employment by working at machinery or with tools in unfit condition, but that where he knows of the danger and continues without complaint, or without bringing it to the employer's attention, he assumes for the time the increased hazard in addition to the ordinary risks of his employment. The widow in this case was thrown out of court. The court's decision amounted to holding that although her husband did notify the foreman of the defective condition of the machinery, his continuing to work acted like a counter notification, and consequently HE not the Company was guilty.

It will be no consolation for the widow

of David Rockwell of Brockton, Mass., to realize that the Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals had to put his foot into his own mouth in order to keep a capitalist free from blame in the slaughter of a workman. Nor will the tears of the widow of David Rockwell drown the capitalist ship and float the ship of the Socialist Republic.

## WHENCE DO DIVIDENDS COME?

The answer to this interesting question is given by the figures furnished by the annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, which was made public on the 16th of this month. The figures, in a nut-shell are these:

The net balance that would have been available for dividends out of the earnings of 1904 would have been only \$30,267,529. This amount fell fully \$20,000,000 of the amount needed to pay the dividends on the preferred stock. The dividend on the preferred stock was paid. Where did the money come from to pay it with? Was it taken from the treasures of the stock-holders or directors? No. The deficit was made up by the REDUCTION OF THE WAGES OF THE WORKERS. The "savings" in wages was \$20,985,820. Thus the moneys were raised to pay the preferred dividends. In other words: the preferred dividends represent an intenser exploitation of the workmen; that money was raised by an intenser suction of Labor's marrow.

If the working class received all that it produces, the capitalist class would have to starve or go to work. In the measure that the capitalist class shirks work and does not starve, the working class is plundered of the fruit of its labor. The capitalist class performs to-day no manner of useful labor. In what direction its activities flow is periodically discovered when vast systems of popular corruption are laid bare, showing the methods by which capitalism keeps itself in the saddle and its hands in the workers' pockets. The capitalist class does not work. Does it starve? Indeed not! In the measure that, despite its not working, it does not starve it must be plundering the workers. The measure of the plunder is the size of its revenues. How vast the plunder is appears from the millions of "dividends"—profits—that it pockets. The mountain-high profits that the capitalist pockets explain the gorgeously of his living and the misery of the toilers. Nor is the gorgeously to suffer. As indicated by the annual report of the Steel Trust, whenever the gorgeously is threatened, it is out of Labor's leanness that enough more fat is fried.

Profits plus the wages of the workingman—that is Labor's product. Labor's product minus the profits—that is Labor's wages. "Profits," "dividends"—these are but other words for plunder. And the social system that tolerates and is built upon the plunder of the working class is called the Capitalist System—the system of the private ownership of the means of production, without which man is the plundered slave of him who owns such means, the land and the machinery with which to work.

## A PARALLEL.

Few will forget the memorable date of January 22, 1905. On that day the workmen of St. Petersburg, their rights long trampled under foot, rose against Czarism. The result was a brutal massacre, which aroused the whole of Russia, and kindled the flames of revolution. The Russian autocracy, quick to realize the damaging effects of their repressive acts, sought to offset them. To this end, they caused a committee of alleged workmen to appear before the Czar—the very head and front of the offending—and repudiate the revolt as the work of "designing agitators," a "violation of law and order," and an "act of treason." The Russian workmen immediately denounced this committee. They were not to be taken in by any comedy. They showed the committee to be composed of GOVERNMENT OVERSEERS, selected for the purpose, and compelled to act their ignominious role. Needless to say, the Russian workmen refused to acknowledge this committee as their own—and the revolution went on undimmed.

Few will forget March 7. On that day five thousand "L" and Subway employees struck against the oppression due to the daily violation of all human and divine contracts by their masters, the capitalist Czar. The result was a virulent counter-attack, closely resembling that adopted by the Czar of Russia on January 22. Every capitalist pretense was dropped, and the ranks of Socialism received greater accessions and renewed zeal. The capitalists, quick to see the bad effects of this tactical blunder, set out to "rectify" it. Through the medium of the Central Federated Union, they also had a committee appointed. This committee has just appeared before Belmont, and in the very language of the committee that appeared before Nicholas, assured the Czar of the Interborough system, that the strikers were "misled"; that they were "repentant"; that the strike was a "mistake," and a "violation of agreement," "which was wrong"; and opined that, the company, "having broken the strike," could afford to be mag-

nanimous. The committee consisted of Herman Robinson, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who is dependent for his position upon Samuel Gompers, who, in turn, is the first vice-president of Belmont's National Civic Federation, and associated with him in the promotion of capitalist interests via "arbitration"; James Daly, of the Dock Builders' Union, and member of Tammany Hall, the political agency through which Belmont secured control of the city-built subway, with its enormous profits; James P. Archibald, of the alleged Paperhangers' Union, ex-turnkey of the Ludlow street jail, and political handman of the Citizens' Union; A. J. Boulton, of the Stereotypers' Union, another political handman of the Citizens' Union variety, and candidate for Governor of the State of New York on the Populist annex of the Republican party last election; and last, not least, the Volkszeitung Social Democrat, Morris Brown, one of the official beneficiaries of the International Cigarmakers' Union, who make it their business to break strikes and furnish the capitalists with constables, as they did in the Tampa strike, and who, consequently, finds his level with the Robinsons, Dalys, Archibalds and Boultons.

Needless to say, the intelligent American strikers will refuse to acknowledge this capitalist counterpart of the Russian committee of government overseers as their own. They will denounce this committee, just as the Russian workmen did, for what it is: a capitalist committee, appointed, like its Russian prototype, by the plundering class, and acting, like its Russian prototype, in the interest of the class that lives upon the sweat of the brow of the workers.

## M. WITTE'S BRILLIANT STATEMENT.

When information reached St. Petersburg that the negotiations for a Russian loan in Paris threatened to fall through, M. Witte, a leading member of the Russian Government, is reported to have looked glum, and to have said: "We can afford to suffer defeat in Manchuria, but not in Paris." It is difficult to frame a sentence at once so short and so picturesque, so sound and so brilliant. It is a summary of the status of capitalism. It shears the frills that conceal a fact of gravest import, and holds up the fact clear to view—for those who have eyes to see.

Here is a country of vast dimensions and inexhaustible resources—Russia. Its population is larger by far than that of any two other European nations put together: it is larger than the population of the United States. That "Hercules of the Steppes" as Russia has been called, has for over a year sustained a conflict with a nation that suddenly leaped into the front ranks of states, and has suffered defeat after defeat, until its armies have been swept away. Despite the loss in men and in prestige that that implies, the crushing Manchurian defeats are nothing to what defeat in Paris would mean—that is to say what defeat in the money market implies. The loss of men, the loss of guns, the loss of prestige as a military nation—all that amounts to nothing; the loss of prestige in the money market amounts to everything. The losses in Manchuria would not affect the war; the loss in Paris would end it. In other words: a mighty nation's honor and standing is at the mercy not of itself but of a coterie of men outside of its own boundaries, the financiers: they are the real rulers.

Is this necromancy? No. It is capitalism. M. Witte's short sentence tells the tale.

Boiled down to its essence capitalism is a people-paralyzer. The inevitable result of the private ownership of the means of production, is money, metallic money, and that breeds the financier in whose clutches the nation's whole efforts are centered. As the private ownership of the means of production inevitably leads up to the financier, so, from the financier flow the means to set production in motion. A country may, as Russia, have all the natural opportunities and forces to produce, but having nailed herself to the chariot of capitalism, her natural opportunities and forces are palsied, unless the financier is willing to blow his breath into their nostrils. Russia needs no financiers' consent to set in motion her resources. Operated on the integral co-operative plan Russia would own herself and be able to do as she pleases. But, under the capitalist system, no nation owns itself: it and its people are owned by the capitalist hierarchy, the top-notch of which is Money-Bags.

The disgraceful plight of Russia, the plight of all countries in the capitalist world. Not always does the disgrace come out as plainly, nor is there always a Witte to bring out the fact so clearly.

Swift, he of the Beef Trust, says that the trade is "as free as air," anybody can engage in it. Sure they can, it only takes \$30,000,000 to duplicate the Swift plant alone, and most everybody has that much money in his inside pocket.

## LABOR CENSUS

Number of Organized and Unorganized Workers in Leading Industries.

## CENSUS OF THIRTEEN INDUSTRIES.

Trade or industry.	Organized.	Unorganized.
Building .....	500,000	1,000,000
Mining .....	400,000	200,000
Railroads .....	300,000	1,000,000
Teamsters .....	175,000	425,000
Foundries and machine shops.	150,000	200,000
Printing and publishing .....	100,000	100,000
Garments .....	75,000	225,000
Street Railways ..	50,000	50,000
Tobacco .....	50,000	100,000
Boots and shoes ..	50,000	100,000
Textiles .....	50,000	500,000
Stationary engineers and firemen .....	40,000	260,000
Iron and steel ..	25,000	325,000
Totals .....	1,965,000	4,485,000

—The Independent.

## "OWN YOUR OWN HOME."

State Organizer Rudolph Katz Tells How It Works in Queens County.

To the N. Y. S. E. C., S. L. P., Comrades:—I started my work for the party in this State on Wednesday, March 8. I was present on that date at a meeting of Section Richmond. It was one of the best attended in some time. It was decided to arrange a meeting, with stereopticon, and charge ten cents admission. Noon hour meetings in shops will also be held. Dates will be settled definitely later.

While waiting for the latter, I am engaged in Queens County, where I will hold a meeting on Monday, March 20, at a place easily reached by all residing in Astoria, Hunter's Point, Woodside and Winfield. In my visit to readers of the Party press, I found that the majority of the working people living in Queens County work in New York and get home rather late. Saturday afternoons and Sundays are the only days on which it is possible to see a number of them.

Among the places I visited was College Point. Here are located two silk mills, some dye works, a brewery and some rubber mills. A few years ago, a silk weavers' local of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was organized here. Thanks to the influence of the labor fakirs, it went under. The results are shown in the treatment which is visited upon the men by foremen and superintendents. A few years ago mostly men were employed in these mills; now girls predominate.

I also found in College Point, how the workingman who owns his own home fares. In the rubber mill, a few years ago, the men (who work by the piece) were allowed to make a maximum wage of \$4 a day. Piece prices were then cut one per cent, then one and-a-half per cent, and the maximum wage was set at \$3.50. This continued, until to-day the maximum wage is only \$2.50, but the workingmen have to produce as much as they did for \$4 per day.

I asked the man who gave the information how it happened that the men submitted to all this without resistance. To which he replied, "All the men had paid down money on their own homes, and were their own landlords. They were compelled to accept the reductions, as their homes tied them down here, and prevented them from seeking work elsewhere."

In addition to the above work, I spoke before the Interborough strikers on two occasions, and have been busy getting slides and otherwise preparing my stereopticon lectures, which will soon be in complete shape.

Rudolph Katz.

New York, March 18.

The story from Utah, to the effect that a half-dozen noted capitalists and politicians, including Rockefeller, Gould and Odell, are involved in coal land frauds amounting to millions, should cause no surprise. Such steals are necessary to buttress up the coal, iron and steel interests of the same gentlemen in the eight or ten neighboring states. With them, it is a case of capitalist necessity knowing no law, moral or legal.

Missouri is now after "the Octopus"—the Standard Oil Co. As in Kansas the intention is not to deprive the monster of life, but just trim his tentacles a little by declaring him in restraint of trade. How they will squirm when they find those tentacles crushing out their lives and gripping them tighter, thanks to the blows from the axe of competition. That is a bad weapon for small fry manufacturers to use. It produces an activity in "the Octopus" that always redounds to their disadvantage. Socialism is the only thing that will do the job.



BROTHER JONATHAN—I am at a loss to comprehend what you Socialists mean by dividing the people into three different classes.

UNCLE SAM—If you would only use your intelligence, even unaided by Socialist Labor Party literature, you would cease to be "at a loss."

B. J.—We have but one kind of people—citizens—all equal before the law; and our free institutions are for the benefit of all.

U. S.—The devil you say?  
B. J. (testily)—That's just what I say.  
U. S.—Mention one of those free institutions.

B. J.—I'll mention you a dozen: 1st, the suffrage; 2d, the right of any one to go to any pursuit he likes; 3d, our free schools; 4th, we are all born equal, we have no lords with special privileges; 5th,——

U. S.—That'll do. Let us take up the first. You are a motorman; you told me that last election you did not vote. Did you want to go to?

B. J.—I wanted to, but could not get off.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—I had to work.

U. S.—Why didn't you stay away from work and vote?

B. J.—And lose my job and starve?

U. S. (grabs B. J. by the nape of the neck, pulls him to a nearby pump and holds his head under while he pumps a bucket full of water on B. J.'s head. When B. J. recovers his breath U. S. proceeds)—That much for equality before the law No. 1. Much good does the written "equality" do you if in practice you can't avail yourself of it!

B. J. tries to dry his head.

U. S.—Now for No. 2. Do you like standing ten and twelve hours on front platform of a car, summer and winter, at the starvation wages you complain about?

B. J.—No, I don't like that.

U. S.—Why don't you go into the business of owning your own trolley-line, or your own factory, and have a good living and "choose your own pursuit," as you claim everyone here can do?

B. J.—I haven't the capital to do that.

U. S. (again pulls B. J. under the pump and gives his head another soaking. When B. J. has again recovered his breath U. S. proceeds)—You cannot exercise your functions unless you have capital or access to capital; you have neither; and the only way you can get access to capital is by selling yourself at starvation wages to the Republican and Democratic capitalists. You have no choice. That much for "equality before the law" No. 2.

B. J. mops his head.

U. S.—Now for No. 3. Would you not like to have gone through college?

B. J.—Indeed I would.

U. S.—Why didn't you?

B. J.—My parents were too poor; they even had to take me out of the grammar school to help them earn a living.

U. S.—And the school house was open all the time, ready for you?

B. J.—Of course.

U. S.—(pulls B. J. a third time to the pump and gives his head a third soaking)—That much for "equality before the law" No. 3. Much good does the school do to you or the abstract right to go there if the social system that the Democratic and the Republican parties uphold and that you live under bars you

from access to the schools through poverty. Now to No. 4.

B. J.—At any rate we have no lords that we must knuckle under—

U. S.—Let's see. Must you and all workers not "knuckle under" to your bosses from early infancy, or can you do what you want? Don't they compel you to sign away the rights the law gives you to protection from injury in exchange for a crust? And, furthermore, do you not know that our workers in America support more lords, princes and marquises than any European country? Who are the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Castellane, the Princess of Hatzfeld, the Countess of Campofelice, the Princess of Cantacuzine, the Duchess of Roxburghe, and scores of others if not American women who own our American property, and whom we, our wives and children must support with the sweat of our brows, and who bully us and have caused us to be clubbed and shot if we strike? (Pulls B. J. a fourth time under the pump and administers a fourth soaking.) That much for "equality before the law" No. 4.

Much good does the absence of lords and dukes in our constitution do us if practically they are on our backs! Now go on with your No. 5.

B. J. (wet as a ducked hen and quit, crest-fallen)—No, thank you. The stare is taken clean out of my "equality before the law."

U. S.—Now you may be able to understand what Socialists mean by "classes." The thing to look at is the material condition of man. According as his material conditions so will his aspirations and needs be. The men who own large capital constitute a class that needs not work. They can live upon the work of those that do not own any capital because, without land and machinery with which to labor, man cannot exercise his functions as a worker. Thus we have two classes: 1, the idle capitalist class that has sponged upon the nation's wealth, and 2d, the working class, or proletariat, who alone does all the work and produces all the wealth, but lives in poverty. In between these two you have the middle class. It consists of people who have little property, just enough to keep them from working for others, but not enough to compete with the big fellows. The middle class is going by the board fast. Catch on?

B. J.—I begin to see.

U. S.—All political struggles are conducted upon the lines of the class interests of these three. The big class wants to preserve their stolen goods; the middle class wants to prevent the big fellows from swallowing them up, but want to preserve the power of themselves fleeing the workers. The workers want to prevent all these vampires from fleeing them. Hence the class struggle of the proletariat is and must be conducted upon lines of abolishing the private ownership of the land and the machinery of production.

Without a workingman realizing the fact of class distinction he will not understand that the Democratic and Republican parties, together with their organized scabbery stool-pigeons, seek to protect the class that lives upon his back. Nor will he be able to see that his class interests direct him to join the Socialist Labor Party, and to vote straight the ticket headed by the Arm and Hammer.

and the "President," etc. is. The age of individual freedom has disappeared, (if it ever existed) in the present day tendency to concentration and co-operation.

"The Iron Age," in its issue of March 16, in an editorial on the Interborough strike entitled, "College Boys As Strike Breakers," says, "It was a serious mistake on the part of the college authorities to permit the boys to become strike breakers, because it fosters a class feeling, which should be studiously avoided." It trusts that the mistake will not be repeated in any part of the country. The capitalist class is gradually realizing that the capitalist conduct of the Interborough strike was a huge tactical blunder. It played right into the hands of G. Socialism.

Watch the label on your paper. That'll tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



## CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BEHIND THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

## STAY AWAY FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The street carmen expect to go out on a strike here next month. The transportation industry is one of the most highly centralized in this section of the country, and the local fakirs have control to a great extent.

The carpenters are also likely to go out next month to better their condition. The strike may teach them a lesson in industrial unionism, as they will have to go it alone. There is no building trades council here. The various trades, like the painters, etc., can work with any and all non-union men and scabs.

Publish these lines so that the railway employes and carpenters may be posted on events, and not be lured down here on the prospect of getting a good job. There are many motormen and conductors idle just now, though this is their busy season, owing to the races. In a week more the latter will be over. Then there will be a general lay-off. Any man tempted to come down here can imagine the results. Keep away from New Orleans.

W. E. K.

New Orleans, La., March 21.

## FINDING WHAT OTHERS HAVE FOUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The split in local Wichita, of the "Socialist party," to which you gave space on Tuesday, has suggested to me that the following incident may call for notice. As a member of the same party, Local St. Paul, Minnesota, I had hoped to have found myself definitely allied with the international Socialist movement, with which I first became acquainted in Belgium and France. Miss Tewkesbury's well-worded criticism so exactly expresses many of the defects which caused me formally to leave the "Socialist party" that I venture to recall part of it. I found that, in my opinion, as she did, that free expression of opinion had been suppressed, an individual had been exalted to the position of a "divine" leader, that the working class were expected to hold their tongues, sit still and be taught.

I can see also how the essentially international character of Socialism can be realized by a Socialist who takes no interest in the movement outside his own country. So far as my observation goes I find infinitely more of the spirit of world-wide fraternity in the Socialist of the Socialist Labor Party than in the members of the other organization. This is by no means to say that there are not many fine Socialists in the latter body. I gained much from associating with some of these as well as others among Ontario Socialists who are in accord with the "Socialist party." It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that all thoroughly convinced believers in the future which Socialism preaches, will associate themselves with that body which is genuinely concerned in bringing their future nearer.

J. D. Reid.

Detroit, Mich., March 16.

## A FRATERNAL CORRESPONDENCE.

I.

Republic, Wash., March 1.

J. E. Farrell.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Dear Brother—The paper, the Weekly People, you recommended to me, I subscribed for six months, but it is run out now. I always read it, but do not think it is to be compared with the other Socialist papers. The Western Clarion, in Vancouver, has started up again. This is the best Canadian Socialist paper, something you ought to have.

W. T. Farrell.

## II.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., March 12, 1905.

William T. Farrell.

Republic, Washington.

Dear Brother—I am glad that you took the Weekly People even though it was only for six months, and even though you must have failed to understand it thoroughly. That is probably due to your not coming in contact with any active members of the Socialist Labor Party, who would explain to you its methods and tactics, and why such are necessary to overthrow the capitalist class and set up the future Socialist Republic. The Daily and Weekly People are simply the mouth-pieces or the voice of that trained and disciplined party, with its vast experience and scientific knowledge of Socialism, addressing itself to the working class.

You think it is not as good as other Socialist papers and you mention the Western Clarion, of Vancouver. My reply is that those papers, several of which I have read are, as a rule, interesting reading to an inexperienced Socialist who does not understand the necessities of a revolutionary movement, as

they are chiefly critical and sometimes try to be sensational in picturing the beauties of the Socialist Republic. But as Socialism must be fought for and will be established only by the hard, relentless and intelligent efforts of the working class, therefore mere criticizing and picturing the possibilities of the future will not suffice. What the working class needs to know is how to build up an organization that will be able to fight the capitalist class to a finish and establish Socialism.

Then, it is no idle boast to say that the Daily and Weekly People are doing very much more than any other papers in America to educate the working class in their mission; and its enlightening influence has been carried throughout the English-speaking world, as instanced by the organization of the Socialist Labor Party in Canada, England and Australia. I ask you to subscribe for it again, as it is particularly interesting at the present time. The revolt in the "Socialist party," the news of which is printed in the Weekly People; then the news from the economic field is most interesting now, as there is a revolt spreading there, too, against the old time methods of American Federation of Labor unions; and the new movement is being agitated and directed chiefly by the Western Federation of Miners, the outcome of both of which will be a tendency of the working class to move up and align itself with the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance—the truthful reports of which you will only be able to obtain by reading the Weekly People.

Your brother,  
J. E. Farrell.

So., Ont.

## EMANCIPATION IN OUR OWN TIME.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I do like the Weekly People as a truth seeker. Our writers and our old editor, also the general Party machinery and its workings, certainly are the true backbone of a genuine labor movement, and are beginning to be appreciated as such.

What would the Socialist Labor Party be without its press. A few years back—what did we see? A handful of well-informed men who knew what they wanted and how to get it. To-day, we can say that the emancipation of the working class may be accomplished in our own time. So much for the handful, who have now grown into an army of thousands.

A. B.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 20.

## A MISSION WORTHY OF APPRECIATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As I have not observed among the correspondence in The People any reference to one Joseph Wanhope, who appeared at an advertised meeting of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party at Odd Fellow's Hall, last Sunday afternoon, I will pen these lines on him and his peculiar mission in life at present. Whatever part this gentleman may have acted in the past his present mission is worthy of note and should be appreciated by the Socialist Labor Party and all who recognize the necessity of a party-owned press, for he is doing good work in killing off the private-owned papers through the action of the law of competition.

Mr. Armeringer, a leading light of the "Socialist" party, and chairman of the meeting, in his introduction, spoke of the gentleman as "a wise man from the East." As to the "wise" man's address, people who were associated with the Belamy Nationalist clubs of some fifteen years ago, would think they were in a Nationalist club meeting. Instead of the question of "Nationalism or Plutocracy?" then put, we had "Let the Nation Own the Trusts." As it was then, it is yet. The system is responsible. At no point are individuals personifying the system and profiting from it, responsible and subject to attack.

The standard bearers of the dominant parties in the last campaign were "roasted" and seasoned with sarcasm and ridicule to the Queen's taste. The "Socialist party" was eulogized, but Mr. Debs, the individual, was not mentioned. The factor of organized labor, and its logical part in making social tools of production co-operative, had no recognition in the address; nor was any mention made of the great strike in New York city.

At the close of the speech Wanhope revealed his present mission in life. He was "a field agent" for Wilshire's Magazine. The special feature of this privately-owned advocate of the national ownership of the trust—Wilshire's pamphlets—were also offered to the audience at five cents each. The "Appeal to Reason" was for once relegated to the rear. Whether the "comrades" present were ashamed of the paper, or whether

they respected "Wilshire's" more, the Appeal was not passed around.

The source of inspiration and motive for action in Mr. Wanhope and Mr. Wilshire, his employer, according to Mr. Wanhope's admissions during the meeting, are quite at variance. The former, if he had a good political position would not be making Socialist speeches, nor if working would his boss know he was a Socialist; while Mr. Wilshire was represented as being impelled by a high moral purpose. The admission of the speaker that he would take arms against the Socialist if an inducement presented itself, brought no remonstrance from the "Socialist" party members present. It will be seen from the latter fact that while the Chicago Manifesto and "Bulgaria or Italy?" questions are being discussed, and hopes are being entertained for an eventual union, we, at this point, feel that the fire of the class struggle has not yet done its work of refining.

Oscar Freer.

Columbus, O., March 14.

## LIBRARY INVESTIGATING THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Lawrence, Socialist Labor Party, celebrated the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Paris Commune at Weaver's Hall, 313 Common street, where a pleasant evening was spent by the comrades of Lowell and Lawrence and their sympathizers. The first event was a selection by the French Trumpet Band. Comrade Carroll followed with an address on the Commune and its lessons. Comrade Vandoeuvre then spoke in French. The rest of the evening was spent in singing revolutionary songs and listening to revolutionary recitations.

At our meeting to-day, we received a communication from the City Librarian, requesting us to send two copies of the Weekly People to each of the eleven trustees. No doubt they desire to study closely before allowing the wage slaves to read that which will develop their intellect to the point where they will refuse to be exploited by capitalism.

Fraternally,

Frank Worster, Secretary.  
Lawrence, Mass., March 19.

## A SHINING EXAMPLE OF CAPITALIST VERACITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following clipping was taken from the "Seattle Times" of March 15:

"COMMUNISM PUT INTO FORCE.  
"Socialist Sees Carl Wheels He Wants and Takes Them Away."

"Owner Objects and Agent of the Party Gets in Jail."

"A. G. Daley, a young Norwegian, believes in practicing the teachings of Socialism. Apparently he thinks communism is the proper thing but that belief caused him to get a free ride in the patrol wagon and a soft berth in the filthy city jail, where he is charged with petit larceny."

"According to the complaint of the man who had him arrested, Daley saw a pair of cart wheels in an alley in the rear of 118 Washington street. There was no tag on them to show who owned them and Daley following out the teachings of communism that he had as much right to them as any other man, he proceeded to convert them to his own use. "With the cartwheels as a starter, Daley rigged them up into a small push cart which he filled up with Socialistic literature. Planting himself in the way of pedestrians at Second and Pike, Daley for several days cried out his papers and sold a copy now and then to a faithful follower of Dr. Titus, who has left Seattle for greener fields."

"The owner of the cart wheels saw them yesterday afternoon and recognized them. Daley was ordered to turn them over but refused and backed up the refusal by quoting a few passages from the by-laws of the Socialists showing that he had a right to take the wheels for the good of the cause."

"The owner didn't stand for that talk and informed Patrolman Billy Carr. The officer caught Daley and placed him in jail. Friends came to his relief and bailed him out to await trial on the charge of petit larceny. The wheels are worth \$10."

The above clipping is a shining example of capitalist veracity.

The facts are as follows: The wheels had been in a smashup and had been abandoned in a public alley. After inquiring in vain for the owner I informed a nearby business man that when the owner appeared I would reimburse him to the extent of their value.

As the above article plainly shows, the cart with a copious display of Socialist literature and a big red and white sign announcing in bold letters the nature of the business, was a thorn in the side of the capitalist class government of this city. Accordingly, they set one of their miserable tools, a despicable cur by the name of John Kelly, to find a means to get rid of, or at least humiliate me. A Greek, who, apparently fraudulently claimed to own the wheels, was used and this man (read coward), Kelly, caused the arrest

When seen the Prosecuting Attorney informed my lawyer not to pay a cent more than the wheels were worth, adding that he would have arrests for the purpose of extortion stopped; but when he learned the nature of the literature I was selling he emphatically stated that he would also put a stop to that.

The Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, thought the wheels were valueless and instructed me not to pay a cent more than they were worth. He thereupon dismissed the case.

Seen in the light of the foregoing facts the arrest was only an excuse to drive me off the street. However, as a comrade remarked, "they may stop the sale of literature to some extent but they can never stop the coming Social Revolution."

Fraternally,

A. G. Dehly.

Seattle, Wash., March 16.

## DONE WITH MITCHELL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The bundle of Weekly Peoples of March sent me will bring good results. A good many said to me, "Why can't we organize a Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance?" We have between three and four hundred miners here, who are members of the United Mine Workers. If their dues were not checked off, I am sure there would not be a dozen or two in the union. The "check off" system makes membership in the union compulsory. I hear the miners say, "We are done with Mitchell." When they talk thus I say to them, "I will write to The People and see what can be done."

I think that as soon as the weather is fit, it will be time to send a speaker down here. We've had no speaking here for about two years. Still we polled nineteen votes. The year before we polled sixteen votes. The "Socialist" party had twenty-nine votes last fall. But I am getting them to read The People; so I hope you will give this your thought.

T. C. B.

Mineral City, O., March 20.

## SOCIALISM IN ARIZONA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—To judge by what happened to the writer recently, that "Socialist" trick of trying to take advantage of the reputation of the "dead" Socialist Labor Party—the trick of the jackass parading in the lion's skin—as was done in Granite City, Ill., recently, is not confined to that locality, it being worked, with evident success, right here in "wild and woolly" Arizona. This is how I came to find out: Section Phoenix, Socialist Labor Party, was holding an outdoor agitation meeting recently and while another comrade spoke, the undersigned endeavored to dispose of some literature. While thus engaged one of the audience congratulated him on the success of the meeting, and finally offered fifty cents as a contribution to the Section's funds. He also dwelt enthusiastically on the future of the movement and volunteered the information that at Roosevelt (about eighty miles from here) there was a Socialist Labor Party organization, and that the Socialist Labor Party had cast more votes up there than either of the old parties. As Section Phoenix was, as far as I knew, the only Socialist Labor Party organization in this territory, I began "to smell a rat" and asked him if he did not mean the "Socialist" party. He would not have it so, however, and claimed that he had never heard of the "Socialist" party, but as he told me that his local was to have been addressed by "Professor" Mallory (editor of the "Arizona Socialist") I was at last able to impress upon him that there was a difference, and the "professor" himself, who was standing by, did not volunteer any explanation.

I have not been able to find out if the "Socialists" actually ran their ticket under the name of the Socialist Labor Party, but as this is not the first time I have heard apparently honest members of that organization claim that they were members of the Socialist Labor Party and denying knowledge of any "Socialist" party (one whom I saw had worn an S. L. P. button for over six months believing it the emblem of his party), I am therefore inclined to the belief that the trick of masquerading as the Socialist Labor Party is more common than would be supposed.

Owing to the sparsity of population distributed unevenly over a large area of barren country (mostly in small mining camps scattered far apart), the absence of any large industrial center, the insufficient means of communication and other peculiar and adverse local conditions—the Socialist Labor Party has had a hard row to hoe in this territory in the past, but through the unflinching courage and sustained endeavor of a few stalwarts of the Socialist Labor Party—men who did not know when they were beaten—a party organization has been kept up, new recruits have been broken in and Socialist Labor Party literature spread broadcast through the mining camps

and frontier towns and, despite all drawbacks, the present promising situation shows it has not been without effect. There is a lot of discontent among the working class here and we expect good results from the tour of Comrade Bohn, and probably a nucleus of organization in one or two places. Phoenix is not a wage slave's town being the territorial capital and the center of the only considerable agricultural district in the territory. The "Socialists" have a local here composed almost exclusively of real estate owners, small business men, vendors, etc., and being mostly made "Socialists" by the Appeal to (T)-Reason, they are full of all kinds of isms, with the exception of Socialism, of course. The "Arizona Socialist" (the new privately owned "official organ" of the Social Democratic party of Arizona) still maintains a lingering existence, but its present urgent appeals for subs in the column where an editorial ought to be—but isn't—indicates great uncertainty for its future existence. The "professor" (he doesn't say of what) who edits (?) it, affects a hostile attitude to the "Appeal," but this is evidently more out of a desire to have his own (excuse) paper supplant the "Appeal" and thus rake in a few more shekels from the good-natured rank and file of the "S. D. P. of Arizona," than for the purpose of combating any false doctrines. This fact, becomes increasingly evident on reading one of the more prominent "ads" in the last number of the "Arizona Socialist," wherein the "professor" strongly urges upon the members and locals of his party in this territory to supply themselves with a library which he has for sale, and composed of Socialist classics, "the best money can buy," "masterpieces," "standard works on Socialism," etc., from all of which one would naturally expect to find among the titles of said books the names of Marx, Engels, Kautsky, etc., but no, only one of Marx's works, one of the less comprehensive (the "Paris Commune") is found in the whole bunch of ten, most of the rest being by such "lights" as Morris Hillquit, Walter Thomas Mills, A. M. Simons, etc., and including that "standard work on Socialism," Merrie England, by R. Blatchford, as also "Love's Coming of Age," by Carpenter, etc., and lastly, an old edition of Bebel's "Woman," probably the one pirated from the Socialist Labor Party by the ex-Kangaroo, ex-Labor fakir, G. B. Beaham of San Francisco, Cal.—a fine lot of "standard works on Socialism," isn't it? In another place, the "professor" boasts the "millionaire Socialist," Wilshire, and his freakish magazine, and in yet another place there is a letter, or article, from a member of Local Tucson, Social Democratic party of Arizona, Swanson by name, who solemnly declares that Socialism must be brought about "by thinking Socialistic thoughts" and in explaining how we are to acquire the habit of "thinking Socialistic thoughts," he declares we must do it "by overcoming the old Adam in ourselves; by rooting out the desire for individual possession of things"; and the whole fity concludes by referring to the Lord's Prayer as "a distinctly Socialist petition" and calling especial attention to the part of said prayer where it says, "forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."

One would think on reading such matter as Socialism that the "revolutionary" "professor" would cry halt—even "Brother" Wayland would have ventured a footnote in a case like that—but no, the "professor" knows on which side his bread is buttered and believes in "catching 'em acomin' and agoin'," as Comrade De Leon puts it. From the "professor" nothing better can, of course, be expected, but things like this should serve to show the honest members of the "Socialist party or Arizona" (and I don't doubt most of them are honest) what "professor" Mallory really is and what they can expect his paper to do for Socialism.

In the meantime we of the Socialist Labor Party are not idle, and if any members of the "Socialist" party who "smell a rat" and wish to discuss the question with us will call, we will be glad to meet them any time at No. 45 East Van Buren street (southwest corner of First and Van Buren streets), room marked "parlor," to talk matters over and find out what is what. In the meantime we shall hammer away with the arm and hammer for all we are worth. Hurrah for the fighting S. L. P.

Fraternally,

J. A. Stromquist.

Phoenix, Ariz., March 14.

## SECTION OFFICERS.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Organizer, Ben Frankford; recording secretary, Gus Surber; treasurer, James Halliday; literary and Weekly People agent, G. A. Jennings, 1517A Cleveland avenue; grievance committee, P. Veal, Jas. Halliday, and Louis Breneman; auditing committee, Cox, H. Bloesma, and Louis Breneman; agent for foreign language, literature and papers, Wm. Veal.

## LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

H. H. S., NEW YORK.—That is not the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party on the subject of a party press. An organization has the right to commit suicide. But no free man will put himself in the hands of a private corporation to be killed when the corporation likes. Granted that your Social Democratic party may decide to go over to Tammany. That is its business; it has the right to do as it pleases. But the Volkszeitung Corporation has the same right, and you can't prevent it.

W. F., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—By all means keep the office posted with such clippings. The information is valuable.

THOS. BALLANTYNE, ST. CHARLES, MICH.—Your address is desired by F. Koch, 307 Westmoreland street, Peoria, Ill.

M. W. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—First—"The words 'artisan' and 'handicraftsman' are not words of technical economic significance. Any dictionary will define them sufficiently. An artisan is a common designation for workman, the same as mechanic. A handicraftsman is a man whose trade fell in a time when machinery was not yet in use, and who needed skill for his trade. The words have no application under capitalism. Be warned in time against yielding to the serious error that skill in any way removes a capital-less man from the category of proletariat. The skilled proletariat differs from the unskilled only in that the former can, through his skill, yield more wool to the capitalist clipper than the latter."

Second—"How does 'Inalienable Rights' or 'Natural Rights' coincide with the materialist conception of history?"—In the same way that the shadow cast by a solid coincides with the solid's shape. A square solid will cast a square shadow; a round solid will cast a round shadow; a jagged solid with cast a jagged shadow. And not because there is no light behind the solid so as to make it cast a shadow, does that solid not exist; nor does it come into existence only when the optical conditions become favorable for the casting of a shadow. The "natural rights of man" is a reflex of the solid fact of man's existence. In the measure that the optical conditions are favorable to cast the reflex, the reflex is seen. The solid, material fact is there all the time. The materialist conception of history begins and ends with the principle that shadows, or reflexes do not come from the air. Some solids—for instance, capitalism—that exist today did not formerly exist; consequently, says the materialist, such solids could not previously have cast before them the shadow that they cast to-day—to wit, the Socialist Republic. The visionary thinks that the reflexion does not need the solid to cast it; the materialist maintains it does. There is where they differ. Before any one, who calls himself a materialist can dispute the naturalness, and consequently, inalienability of man's rights, he must begin by denying the solid fact of man's existence—the solid fact which casts the reflex, his natural rights. The day man appeared on earth that day the reflex of his existence cast its outlines on the canvas of history. We shall some day take up the question more fully by illustrating the unscientific posture of the anti-natural-rights claimants.

S. R., CLEVELAND, O.—We are not aware of the fact that Social Democratic "Jewish Vorwarts" of this city took possession of \$200 of the money collected for Alexander Berkman, and never returned it. If that is a fact, let us have the proof and it will be published.

A. E. N., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—It is impossible to argue down a man who has not argued himself up. Such people swoop down at a conclusion. The foundation of their conclusions cannot be overthrown because the conclusions have no foundation. The conclusion that anybody can become a large capitalist if only he has sufficient will and brain power is of that sort. As well claim that the wayfarer whom a highwayman covers, with his pistol, could, under such conditions, by dint of will and brain power develop into his hands a pistol of equal caliber with which to compete with the highwayman. The theory proceeds from the assumption that opportunities are equal. They are not. The opportunities are barred by the private ownership of the natural opportunities (land) and the social opportunities (capital). Without both, opportunities are not equal.

H. L. TRENTON, N. J.—Here is an illustration hot from the oven. A United States Senatorship has just been knocked down in Missouri for \$29.80; during the same week a seat in the New

York Stock Exchange is knocked down for \$83,000. Don't that tell the tale?

E. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Probably in next Tuesday's editorial we will take the "New Yorker Worker" once more over our knees for that latest manifestation of stupidity. We have more important matter in hand just now. How could it be so stupid and so soon again put its foot into it?

If the viper could hear and the slow worm could see, Then England from serpents would never be free.

M. S., NEW YORK—E. B. Ford, the Editor of the "Referendum," did prove his charges against all the so-called Socialist party men whom he has attacked. He quoted the Wisconsin Social Democratic party platform and with that as evidence showed the thing to be imbecile, bourgeois and anti-Marxist. He pitchedforked Dr. Hirschfeld, of his own State, and proved him to be what he is by publishing Hirschfeld's own letter declaring that he was ready to vote again for a capitalist candidate. And so all along the line.

E. H. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—"Why does Thomas J. Hagerty as a revolutionary Socialist bore from within, or why is he in that organization, or what is he doing there?"—We are not aware that the editor of the national organ of the American Labor Union is "boring from within"; we don't know what organization you have reference to; consequently we cannot say "what he is doing there." If, however, you have reference to the recent lambasting that he gave the Arthur M. Lewis combination of San Francisco freaks and A. F. of L. labor lieutenants of capitalism, then we would say it is the kind of "boring from within" that all bona-fide Socialists practice: the boring from within that smashes instead of supporting fraud and incompetence.

J. A. S., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—The letter is referred to the N. E. C.

G. P. R., STOCKTON, CAL.—First—Roosevelt did not invent or apply for a patent on the spiked policeman's club. The thing was invented many years ago and the application for a patent was denied on the ground of public policy and immorality. When Roosevelt was President of the police commissioners in this city, the commissioners introduced the weapon among the force.

Second—Roosevelt ordered out the militia at Croton Dam in 1898 or 99.

W. S., NEW HAVEN, CT.—Yes, sir, the Volkszeitung reporter was kicked out of the Interborough strikers' meeting. That's only a sample of what is in store for that crew.

T. B. C., VICTORIA, B. C.—Of course there is such a thing, from a class standpoint, as low and high wages. Is there not such a thing, from a prisoner's standpoint, as a long and a short chain? Wages are the wage slaves' chain. The size of his wages is the length of his chain.

D. M. H., ROSLYN, WASH.—The New York Labor News Company is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, absolutely and unqualifiedly.

TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS EVERYWHERE—Keep up sending in preambles and constitutions of Unions. Many have come in this week. They have begun to come in from England.

W. Y., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Your announcement could not be published. It was without date.

TO CORRESPONDENTS ON CHICAGO MANIFESTO—First—The contributions are becoming longer and longer. Their size is becoming prohibitive. Second—Received and not yet published in Daily:—E. E. R., Chinese Camp, Cal.; H. J. S., Los Angeles, Cal.; M. D. F., Boston, Mass.; C. A. J. and O. M. J., Oakland, Cal.; J. L. C., Bonham, Tex.; W. E. K., New Orleans, La.

H. N., SAGINAW, MICH.; W. E. T., ALBANY, N. Y.; C. J. M., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND; S. N., PARIS, FRANCE; A. E. L., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; R. O., NEW YORK; W. E. N., EMPORIA, KANS.; K. E. W., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; M. A., CHICAGO, ILL.; H. N. B., ST. LOUIS, MO.; R. O. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; T. G., HELENA, MONT.; R. L. Y., KANSAS CITY, MO.; D. L. D., HARTFORD, CT.; G. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; "X. N.," CHICAGO, ILL.; H. I. G., FARBURG, MINN.; J. A., LOUISVILLE, KY.—Matter received.



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA**—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY**—2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency).

Notice: For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

## BOHN'S ARIZONA DATES.

Clifton, March 26 to 29; Globe, March 30 to April 3; Bisbee (and vicinity), April 4 to 10; Tucson, April 12 to 14; Phoenix, 15 to 19.

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, March 25, the following contributions were received for the General Agitation Fund, designed to help sustain the work of Comrade Frank A. Bohn:

George Scheer, Danbury, Conn.	\$ 1.00
Thos. Weidling, Butler, Pa.	1.00
M. Weinberger, New York (on 15c. weekly pledge)	.15
Miss C. Weinberger, New York (on 15c. weekly pledge)	.15
J. C. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash.	5.00

Total.....\$ 7.30

Previously acknowledged.....461.18

Grand Total.....\$468.48

Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

## IN AID OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

The N. E. C. sub-committee of the Socialist Labor Party instructed the undersigned to issue a call to the members and friends of the S. L. P. for contributions in aid of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia, such contributions to be forwarded to the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

The great historic drama that is now unfolding itself in that most backward of the countries of Europe, excites the interest of the civilized world. That the Revolution is on in earnest can no longer be doubted and that it will succeed in bringing about great changes in the political and economic conditions, not only in Russia, but of every other European country, seems equally certain. The Revolutionary Socialists of Russia are in the fight, and to the extent that they can be aided from without, will they be able to make felt and to insure the interest of Russia's working class, as against autocracy, capitalism, and middle class political reformists.

Contributions should be addressed to the undersigned and will be credited in the Daily and Weekly People once a week.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,  
2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

## IN AID OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

For the above fund the following contributions were received during the week ending with Saturday, March 25:

Rockville, Conn., Section Rockville, \$3; E. Sherman, \$1; Wm. Kittel, 50c.; Wm. Snecbrieh, 50c.; H. Nowsch, 50c.	\$ 6.75
Section Onondaga County, N.Y., collected at meeting	2.15
M. Lemp, Syracuse, N. Y.	.50
Harry Hapern, New York	.50
J. Raymond, Snoqualmie, Wash	.50
Milwaukee, Wis., Rochus Babnik, 50c.; Herman Dunkel, 25c.; Louis Ploeder, 25c.; J. Vierthaler, 25c.; W. Reinhardt, 10c.	1.35
Dr. L. Bama, New York	1.00

Total.....\$ 12.75

Previously acknowledged.....99.32

Grand total.....\$112.07

Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec.

## TAKE NOTICE!

Comrade William Bonstein, Box 256, Tacoma, Wash., intends, in the near future, to go on the road for the Socialist Labor Party, selling literature, securing subscribers for the Party press, propagating the principles of the Party in any shape and manner possible.

As a means to attract attention he will take along a stereopticon and in order to obtain a variety of striking illustrations he solicits the aid of the membership everywhere. If you have or if you run across a good picture, depicting social contrasts, the development of machinery, industrial conditions, processes of manufacture, in fact, any pictorial representation that will convey information to an audience on the Labor Question, you will confer a favor by sending it to Comrade Bonstein at the address given above.

Published by request,  
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## ATTENTION!

Wage workers residing in Greater New York and vicinity, desiring information about the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance can get same by writing to the organizer of D. A. 49, L. M. Wieder, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

## CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of Canadian National Executive Committee at London, Ont., March 10. Comrade Weitzel in the chair. Pearce and Cragg absent. Pearce excused. Minutes adopted as read.

Correspondence: From M. T. Berry of Lynn, Mass., saying that he cannot act as organizer. Received and filed. From New York State Executive Committee re appointing corresponding agents to get subscribers for The People; laid on table to be taken up by new National Executive Committee. From James S. Reid, Organizer of Section Toronto, sending in list of new officers and asking what number constitutes a quorum, and other matters; communication was received and secretary ordered to reply that the National Executive decides that seven is a quorum. From J. P. Courtenay, organizer of Section London, sending in list of new National Executive Committee, as follows: T. Maxwell, I. P. Courtenay, C. A. Weitzel, J. W. Pearce, G. L. Bryce, F. Hunt, and N. Wade; secretary ordered to send names out for confirmation vote. From Section London, asking the National Executive Committee to ask The People to publish the letter of D. Ross's re F. Darch, expelled; secretary ordered to write The People. From Charles Hill, London; ordered that same be handed over to organizer of Section London.

Secretary read reply to W. F. Leach of Montreal which was confirmed. The National Secretary reported having tabulated vote on amendments to constitution and vote on National Executive Committee; therefore will send same out to sections.

W. D. Forbes,  
Rec. Sec.

## S. L. P. LECTURES.

Detroit, Mich.—Sunday, April 2, at 2:30 p. m., at Maanbach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue. Subject, "The Aims and Objects of the Socialist Labor Party," by Fred Uhlmann. Admission free.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Sunday afternoon, April 2, 3 o'clock, at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. Subject, "Organized Labor," by James V. Taylor. Admission free.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Monday evening, April 3, 8 o'clock, at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 19 West Mohawk street, room 510. Subject, "The Socialist Labor Party and the Union Label," by T. H. Jackson. Admission free.

## ATTENTION, RICHMOND CO.!

A lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views, will be held at Grand Army Hall, opposite Port Richmond railroad station, Staten Island, on Saturday evening, April 1, at 8 o'clock. Members of Section Richmond County should call upon the organizer to get tickets and handbills advertising the lecture.

Joe Wilton, Org.

## ATTENTION, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

State Organizer Rudolph Katz will come to Westchester County on April 5 for the purpose of organization. Lectures, with stereopticon views, will be held in the different cities and towns. He will lecture at Turn Hall, Elm st., Yonkers, on April 5, at 8 p. m. For dates and information in general, write to Peter Jacobson, 36 Main street, Yonkers, New York.

## PITTSBURG RUSSIAN MEETING.

The friends of Free Russia recently organized themselves at Pittsburgh into the Russian Revolutionary Aid Society, a non-partisan organization, whose aim it is to awaken the interest of the people of Pittsburgh to the struggle of their brothers in Russia. The first mass meeting and concert in behalf of Free Russia will be held under the auspices of the Russian Revolutionary Aid Society at the Bijou Theatre, Pittsburgh, on Sunday, the 2d of April, at 2:15 p. m. Entrance, 25 cents.

We call upon all the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and vicinity, and upon all lovers of liberty and the sympathizers with the oppressed Russian people, to give us their moral and financial aid.

Come to the mass meeting and concert. Help Free Russia.

G. Brown

M. Goldberg,

S. Grekin.

Ex. Com. Russian Revolutionary Aid Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tickets to be had at A. M. Muchnie's Drug Store, corner Forbes and Marion streets, Pittsburgh.

## ORGANIZER FOR NEW ENGLAND

The Socialist Labor Party organizations of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have co-operated for the purpose of putting a permanent organizer and party press canvasser in the field.

Any member who is willing and able to fill the bill is requested to communicate with

FRED FELLERMANN  
2 State street, Hartford, Conn.

## "OUT OF WORK."

(From the Sydney, Australia, "People.")

The hardest work is "no work."

That seems a contradiction, but it's a fact all the same.

To rise in the morning with no prospect of anything to do; to tramp from factory to factory; shop after shop; wander round the wharves, and return at night to the "home" heart-sick, weary and hopeless.

The hardest work in comparison seems like paradise.

When the man returns after hawking his body around and finding no buyer, he is met with the query from his anxious, soul-weary spouse—"Well, have you got any work?" "No." "Oh, what are we to do then?"

Yes, that's the question demanding an answer from the working class—What are they to do? Under existing conditions the best they can. But not until they become class conscious Socialists and act as a class to smash the insane and brutal system we live under, can and will there be any material alteration.

Palliative pills and potions will not kill the disease; to effect a cure we must get at the root-cause.

Private ownership of the earth and the machinery of production—that's the disease. The surgeon is Socialist ballots; and the curative, Socialism—collective ownership of all the means of life.

## S. T. &amp; L. A. LECTURE.

Yonkers, N. Y.—At Turn Hall, Elm street, Wednesday, April 5, at 8 p. m. "Industrial Labor Unionism and Socialism," by Rudolph Katz. Illustrated with stereopticon views. Admission, ten cents.

## BOSTON S. T. &amp; L. A.

The meeting night of Boston Local 77, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, has been changed to the SECOND TUESDAY of each month. Lively meetings, large attendance and a hustling local are the special features.

C. H. Burnham,  
Rec. Sec.

## CALENDAR OF LOCALS AFFILIATED WITH D. A. 49, S. T. &amp; L. A.

District Assembly 49 meets first and third Thursday of the month, at 8 p. m. at 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

L. A. 1 Hotel and Restaurant Employees; meets every Wednesday at Fisher's, 177 East Eighty-fifth street.

L. A. 3 Clerical Workers; meets second and fourth Thursday of the month at 2-6 New Reade street.

L. A. 5 Building Trades; meets every Tuesday at 2-6 New Reade street.

L. A. 42 Riverside Local Alliance (mixed); meets first and third Sunday of the month at 14 Getty's square, Yonkers, N. Y.

L. A. 140 Bronx Labor Union (mixed); meets every Thursday at McMahon's Hall, 2609 Third avenue.

L. A. 141 Pioneer Cigar Makers' Union; meets first and third Wednesday of the month at 255 East Fourth street.

L. A. 170 Lithographers' Alliance; meets second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 2-6 New Reade street.

L. A. 252 Eastern Mixed Trade Local; meets every second Monday of the month, at Weber's Hall, 222 Stockton street, Brooklyn.

L. A. 274 Machinists and Metal Workers' Alliance; meets first and third Tuesday of the month at 2-6 New Reade street.

L. A. 412 Amalgamated Garment Workers; meets every Saturday at 255 East Fourth street.

L. A. 1563 Excelsior Labor Union; meets second and fourth Monday of the month at 255 East Fourth street.

## NEW TRADES UNIONISM.

Beginning with Monday, March 27 and continuing every alternate Monday thereafter until July 3, from nine to ten p. m., The Architectural Wire, Iron and Metal Workers' Union, No. 4, of Detroit, Michigan, will inaugurate a series of educational meetings at Becker's Hall, corner Antoine street, and Adams avenue, on the all important topic of the day, New Trades Unionism. George A. Eastman will address the first meeting on "High Time for a Change." A cordial invitation to attend is hereby extended to all workmen and women.

## DERATE IN CHICAGO.

At Exchange Hall, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, on Sunday, April 2, at 2 p. m., between Comrade A. Lindefelter, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor of Chicago, and Ernest A. Untermyer, of the "Socialist" party, on the following: "Resolved, That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was built from above and emanated in the head of one man." Admission, ten cents.

After the debate a branch of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will be organized.

## THE POSTAL SERVICE

Items that Show the Delights of Working for Uncle Sam.

The February issue of The Postal Clerk, official organ of national organization of post office clerks, has several items that show how delightful is the life of employees in the government service—a service that half-baked Socialists declare to be akin to Socialism.

The first item which is selected from the columns depicts the joys of the postal workers in a western office. It follows:

## FROM PARSONS, KAN.

Branch 1,000 wishes to add its voice to the chorus of hardships endured. Our gross receipts are over \$27,000. We have seven city carriers and eight R. F. D. routes. Five clerks manage to do the work by laboring ten and eleven hours a day. Our senior clerk, after a faithful service of thirteen years, has reached the \$900 mark and performs the duties of registry, stamp and money order departments. Two day clerks and one night clerk do all the dispatching and separating of mails and dispose of mixed matter. The night clerk is required to make a collection of mail from street boxes at 12 p. m. The general delivery clerk is required to write and keep up to date a city and R. F. D. directory, and also attends to "forwarding". All clerks work on Sundays and holidays from eight to eleven hours each. Sunday hours could be reduced one-half by proper readjustment of schedule. All clerks are bonded for \$1,000; premium, \$2.

The entire clerical force are members of the U. N. A. P. O. C., and hope for the speedy passage of favorable legislation in our behalf. I might also add that a majority have intentions of withdrawing from the service if conditions are not soon improved. Fraternally yours,  
Alva S. Lynd, Sec'y.

The next item is a joyous poetic outburst by the holder of a government "cinch" in Pennsylvania. He carols:

## THE LAY OF THE POSTAL CLERK.

By A. L. Weinstock, Chester, Pa.  
Hurrah! for the job of the "Postal Clerk,"  
The cinch of the government pay;  
All night long he stays with his work,  
And then—why he stays all day.  
He hasn't much mail to hustle along—  
A dozen of tons or so;  
And when it is "heavy," with a merry song  
He works a "hold-over," you know.

His salary may be cut a bit,  
A hundred or two a year;  
For the new "P. M." must make a hit  
With the "Bosses," who act so queer.  
For there's some of the "gang" that want  
A raise,  
And there's only one thing to do.  
For the chap with the "pull" will sing  
his praise  
As he takes it off of you.

You mustn't get sore, if your wife objects  
To your getting home late, once in a while,  
Nor even get angry if your girl expects  
That her tedious nights you'll beguile.  
If you have an engagement to go to a show,  
And a "hold-over" happens between—  
Don't kick up a fuss and raise a row  
And declare that the job is mean.

For haven't you got a government job—  
The envy of all the town?  
With pride your heart should throb,  
Oh why do you wear that frown?  
What need you care for pay or hours?  
Why should you kick about extra work?  
For when you die, they'll send you flowers  
Inscribed with the words, a Postal Clerk.

In this same issue of the Postal Clerk an extract from the Congressional Record shows how a clerk in the money order department was sixty dollars out of pocket in the payment of a money order through no fault of his but through the fault of department regulations.

One marvels that the clerks should organize in the way they do, or what benefit they see in it, when one finds their official organ excusing the action of the Committee on Post Offices and Post-roads for slashing the Appropriation Bill providing for increases of salary in the grades from six hundred to eleven hundred inclusive. The organ of the clerks says that the need of retrenchment in government expenditures has been apparent for some time. No wonder then that the retrenchment begins with the postal employees.

D. A. 4, NEW JERSEY AGITATION.  
Friday evening, March 31, 8 o'clock. Newark, N. J., Lyceum Hall, 301-303 Plane street, near Market street. Speakers—August Gilhaus and Harry Oaks.

All readers of the Daily People and sympathizers are invited to attend these meetings.

## INTERBOROUGH STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1.)

the strike quickly, could afford to be magnanimous." "The public safety ought to be considered," the committee said, "in view of the large number of collisions and accidents in the subway and on the elevated roads, due to inexperienced men who have been running trains since the strike. This could be best done by re-employing the old men." There was no request for recognition of the union.

The committee stated that "the strike was a violation of an agreement and that this was wrong." The conference was friendly, but no decision was reached.

The strikers declared that the C. F. U. committee was very kind, but that they have not asked this committee to act for them and will not. They declare that the only committee authorized to act for them is the Executive Committee of the United Railroad Workers, S. T. & L. A., composed of their own members.

At the time of going to press, the financial appeal was being answered in an encouraging manner. Besides the amounts collected by individual strikers and committees, various unions have come forward and given and promised assistance.

The Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers, at its regular meeting at 65 Columbia street, on Friday, March 24, unanimously gave \$25 to the strikers. Strikers were made in favor of the motion to so act, in which the stand of the men was upheld and commended.

Notable among the unions which have voted financial aid are the Vest Makers' Union, \$50; Jewish local Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers, \$25; Brotherhood of Silvermiths, \$50.

The rank and file of these organizations expressed themselves forcibly in favor of the strikers and regretted that they were unable at the moment to make their contributions larger.

The Socialist Labor Party organizations are also coming to the assistance of the strikers. Besides the amounts previously acknowledged, the Excelsior Educational Society has donated \$5 and adopted resolutions favoring the strikers and urging contributions to their cause.

Two meetings of the strikers were held at Marion Hall each day, on Friday, March 24, and Sunday, March 26. At the latter meetings, the strikers heard for the first time a financial report. Under the regime of the deposed executive such a thing was never known to occur.

The Executive Committee of the United Railroad Workers, S. T. & L. A., which has charge of the strike, has completed its plans for organizing the trolley men of the city. In line with this step they formulated a call to the railroad workers of the city which appears elsewhere in these columns. A copy of this call will be placed in the hands of every "railroader" in the city.

## WEAVERS' STRIKE.

Carried on With Unanimity and Determination, to Victory.

Paterson, March 18.—There are many interesting features of the strike of Pilgrim and Meyer's ribbon weavers of this city, not only interesting but of benefit to the working class generally.

In a nutshell it is this: The demand was made on the firm. No response. Three days later every ribbon loom was deserted and every weaver remained firm to the end which came suddenly, the firm conceding every demand. We might record many and varied phrases as in all strikes, but will make it as short as possible.

The strike began Thursday of last week; next day a hall was procured and a meeting held, then Monday and every day after. At the meeting Friday a committee was sent to the firm as per agreement on day previous and the strike settled at a ten and fifteen per cent. advance in wages.

The weavers decided not to deal with the superintendent but with firm direct. At the first meeting a striker addressed them on the merchandise nature of labor. It was made plain, judging from the interest taken that an awakening of the workers is at hand. During the strike seventeen "Burning Questions of Trades Unionism" were sold.

Demands for it in German were numerous, and about 150 leaflets on "Industrial Unionism" were distributed to the 150 strikers. One sub for Weekly People was secured.

It looks favorable for a good accession to the ranks of the S. T. & L. A.

## VERDICT FOR WORKMAN.

A jury in the Supreme Court has just returned a verdict for \$5,000 in favor of Frank Huberts and against the Merrick Construction Company for the loss of his left leg below the knee, and in payment for an "artificial limb" which he said its negligence had put him to the expense of procuring.

In his complaint filed by his counsel, Jacob Newman, of 350 Broadway, Huberts set forth that on December 30, 1903, the Merrick Construction Company was the contractor for the erection of a building at Greene and Third street, in this borough.

## GRAND JUNCTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

earth with the upholders of capitalism. Comrade Frank Bohn, the National Organizer of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, arrived in time to help us out some. The working people have reached a point where they are ready to hear such men as Bohn; at least three hundred attended his first meeting that we held in the Auditorium, Saturday night, March 11. As many more attended his meeting in meeting in the City Park 3 p. m. Sunday, March 12. The subject at this last meeting was "The Burning Question of Trades Unions." At the close of this meeting Comrade Bohn organized a mixed alliance of the S. T. & L. A. with 18 charter members. The way this new union is growing, since it was organized, indicates an awakening of the working class in Colorado along class lines. Comrade Bohn left behind him many warm friends in Colorado and it is to be hoped that he may be kept in the field.

We wish to say to the people of Grand Junction, that this spring we have decided to secure 2,000 copies of the Weekly People and scatter them where they will do the most good, instead of getting out "The Revolutionist". We consider one page of The People of more value than the whole of "The Revolutionist", and as the Weekly People is but 50 cents per year we would like to have you subscribe for it. The People is the grandest teacher of political science in the world.

The Socialist Labor Party of Grand Junction will hold a meeting in the Park, 3 p. m., Sunday, April 2, and among others Royal L. McCabe is expected to speak. Remember, McCabe is the prize winner and has something new this time.

If you want to vote for, and in, the interest of the working class on election day, the only way to do it is to write the two words, Socialist Labor, at the top of your ballot, where it says: "I hereby vote a straight \_\_\_\_\_ Party ticket", and when you fill in the two words Socialist Labor it will then read thus: "I hereby vote a straight Socialist Labor Party ticket". It will not pay you to make a mistake and vote for what you do not want just for the sake of getting it in the neck, as the striking miners did.

Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket! Subscribe for the Weekly People. Attend the meeting in the Park, 3 p. m., Sunday, April 2.

The Press Committee, of Section Mesa County, Socialist Labor Party.

## SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY SUPPLIES.

Constitutions, a neat booklet with red-coated linen cover, containing besides the constitution the membership record and spaces for dues stamps, a record of transfers and the Party platform, per 100.....\$2.00

Application cards, with exposition of Party principles same to be retained by the candidate and detachable application form, per 100.....40

Transfer cards, for use between Sections and, on reverse side, for use between subdivisions of a Section, per 100.....30

Delinquency blanks, which make easy the work of the Financial Secretary when notifying members in arrears, per 100.....30

Candidates' resignation blanks, provided for in Article XI. Section 8, of the Party constitution, per 100.....30

Rubber stamps (seal) made to order, each.....67

Orders for supplies must be accompanied by cash, Article XI, Section 17, of the constitution expressly forbidding the keeping of credit accounts. It should be noted that orders for organization supplies must be addressed to the undersigned and not, as is often the case, to the Labor News.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,  
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

## FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following additional presents were received for the Bazaar and Fair held last Sunday at Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Daily People:

C. Crolley, Pleasantville, N. Y., six cologne baskets, pin cushion, ash receiver, two salt shakers; Mrs. F. Brauckman, Pleasantville, N. Y., ten fine neckties; three handsome handkerchief cases, six pin cushions, three work baskets, six waist baskets; William H. Slater, Newport News, Va., gold ring; Mrs. William H. Slater, Newport News, Va., carriage rug; Miss J. Carliph, city, fine sofa pillow; Mr. N. Gerolt, Jersey, half dozen beautiful hand-painted cups and saucers; Dr. J. Hammer, city, three fine vases; Mrs. N. Malmberg, city, ladies collar and pair of fine slippers; Mr. Wiesner, city, fine framed picture of Daniel De Leon; Mr. Holmes, set of corner brackets; H. Hermansen, city, twelve necklaces, four boxes of fancy soap, six rattles, two fancy pin cushions, four handbags, one picture.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Three hundred and twenty-three subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, March 25. Less than seventy-five of these were for three months, which makes a fairly good showing. Let us endeavor to do still better. If more of the comrades will take part in this work we can get up to the five hundred mark.

Comrade John Farrell of Lowell, Mass., sends in subs., gets bundles of papers, and orders literature almost every week. During the past week he sent in six subs. and took a bundle of 100 copies of the Weekly People. This comrade goes it alone, but accomplishes a great deal.

Five or more subs. were received as follows: Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 11; H. E. Wright, Boston, Mass., 10; Harry Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y., 9; F. C. Binder, Mineral City, O., 8; G. A. Jennings East St. Louis, Ill., 7; D. A. Reed, Huntington, Ark., 7; Max Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O., 6; J. C. Becker, Colorado Springs, Colo., 6; Henry Kauffer, Red Lake Falls, Minn., 6; Ninth-Twelfth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6; A. Rutstein, Yonkers, N. Y., 5; H. Behrens, Davenport, Iowa, 5.

Secretaries of State committees will please take notice that the Press Security League circulars which were mailed to them by the National Executive Committee sub-committee are to be sent to members at large only. All sections have been supplied.

Several comrades in New York City have reported to us that there is an increased demand at Newstands for the Daily People caused by the paper's attitude toward the Interborough Railway strike. Comrades all over the city should see to it that their newsdealers keep enough copies to supply the demand.

On the three-months' subscription fund \$15.50 was received and \$30.60 used up. As fast as the three-months' subs. expire we are returning them to the senders. An effort should be made to get renewals for six months or a year. Send us a report as per the printed instructions.

## LABOR NEWS NOTES.

No large orders from the country during the week, but the sections were pretty well represented with smaller orders.

Three special addresses were gotten out by the Interborough strikers, the United Railroad Workers of Greater New York, S. T. &amp